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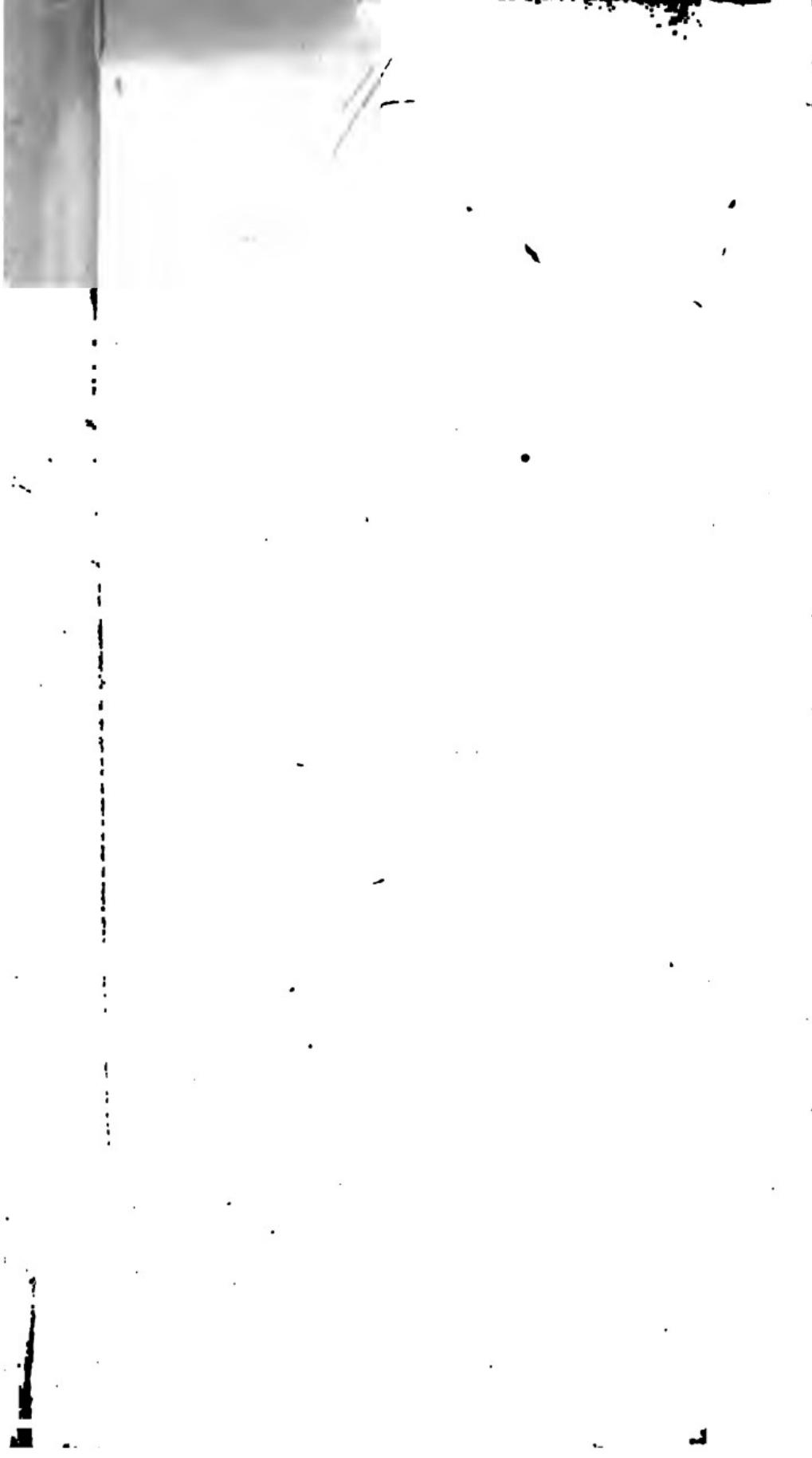
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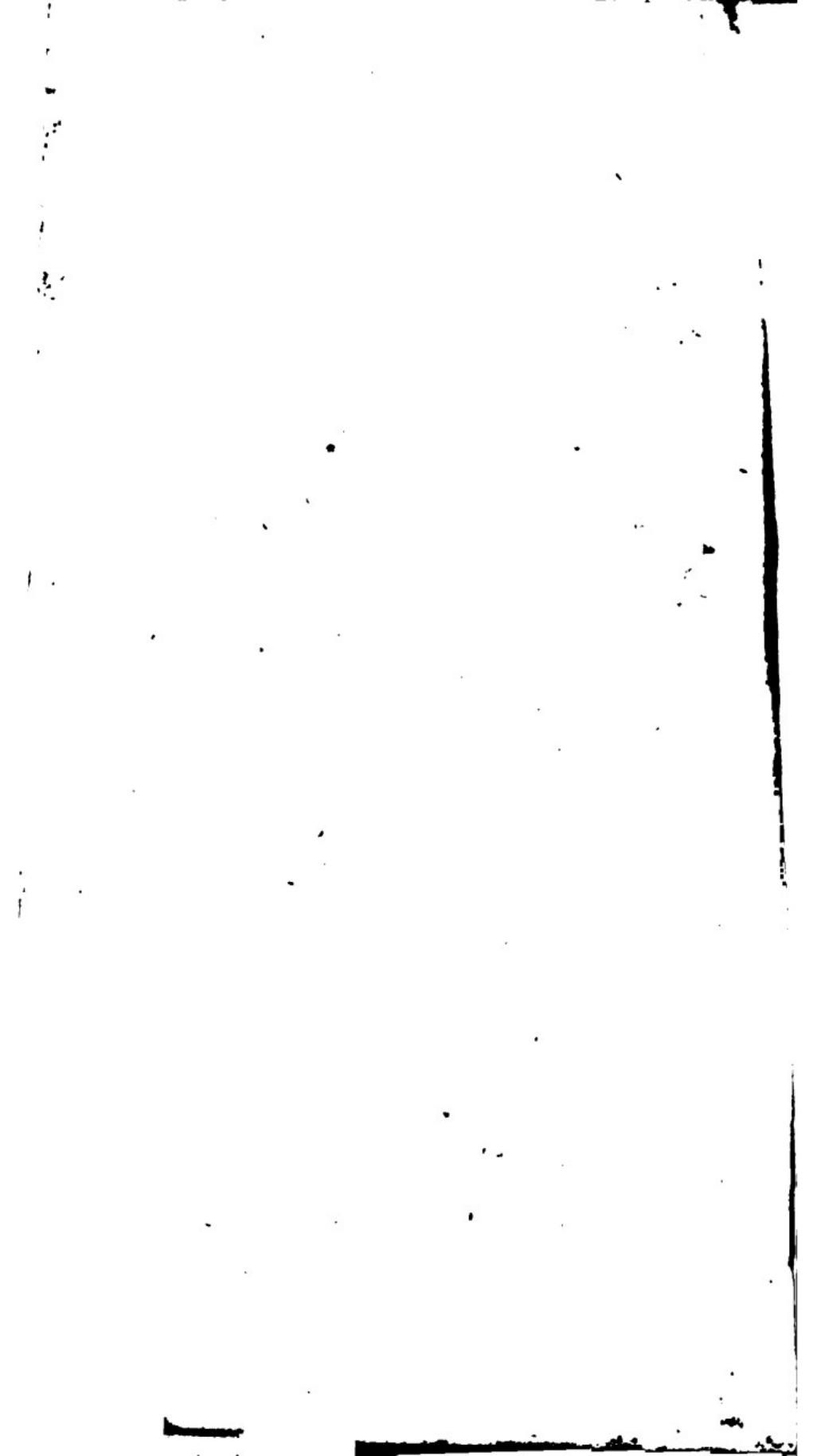
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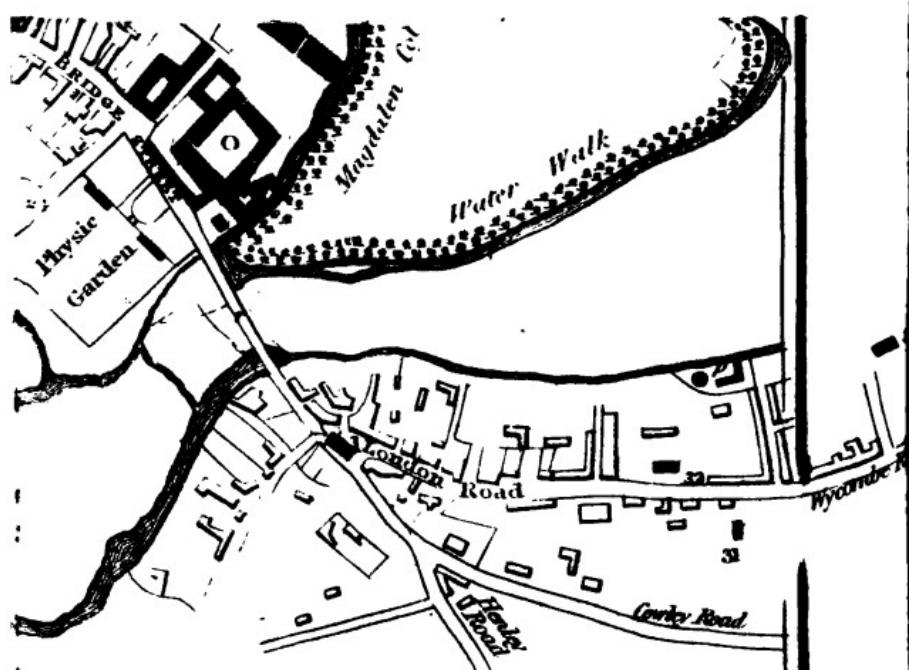
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Map catalogued.



Streets and Buildings.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 25 The Turf | 30 S. Clement's New Chu. ^t |
| 26 Recount Street | 31 Roman Catholic Ch! |
| 27 Blackfriars Road | 32 Alm's Houses |
| 28 Friar Street | 33 Wesleyan Chapel |
| 29 Walton Place | 34 Baptist Chapel |

THE OXFORD
UNIVERSITY AND CITY
GUIDE,

ON A NEW PLAN:

Containing

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLEGES, HALLS, PUBLIC
BUILDINGS, LIBRARIES, GARDENS, WALKS,
PICTURES AND STATUES, IN OXFORD:

With an Account of the

DRESSES, EXAMINATIONS, DEGREES,

Distinctive Ranks, Manners, Customs, &c.

THE FAMOUS COUNTRY ESTATE OF BLAISE
BROOK PARK, WITH THE HISTORY OF THE ESTATE
OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THESE VOLUMES ARE THE ONLY AUTHENTIC RECORDS

OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

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A GUIDE TO BLENHEIM, NUNEHAM,

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With considerable Additions.

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VIEWS of all the COLLEGES, HALLS, and PUB-
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OXFORD; with Descriptions, which point out to
Strangers all the Places and Curiosities more particu-
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* * * The above are sold by H. SLATTER.

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JOHN SHUTE AND PHILIP BURY DUNCAN
MASTERS OF ARTS
AND
FELLOWS OF NEW COLLEGE OXFORD
BROTHERS
EMINENTLY AND EQUALLY DISTINGUISHED
BY
THEIR PATRONAGE OF THE FINE ARTS
MUNIFICENT DONATIONS TO ALMA MATER
AND
UNWEARIED EFFORTS TOWARDS THE
EXTENSION OF BENEVOLENCE AND VIRTUE
THE AUTHOR
WITH SENTIMENTS OF GRATITUDE
DEDICATES THIS SMALL WORK
THUS FOLLOWING THE ANCIENT PRECEPT
ΑΡΧΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ Δ' ΕΡΓΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΝ
ΧΡΗ ΘΕΜΕΝ ΤΗΛΑΥΓΕΣ.

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Figure 10. The effect of the number of hidden neurons on the performance of the neural network.

• • •

Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, Vol. 30, No. 4, December 2005
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Chlorophytum comosum (L.) Willd. (Asparagaceae) (Fig. 1)

• 35 •

Ward 10, 1975-1976

19. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

1. *What is the relationship between the two variables?*

10. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1952.

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION.

THIS Description of Oxford is principally intended for Strangers; the object in view, therefore, has been to make it a *real* Guide, a plain Directory, which will enable persons entirely ignorant of the place, to visit every College, Hall, and Public Building, with the utmost facility, from any part of Oxford. The plan is a regular Itinerary, taking the places according to their situation, by which new method the University and City may be easily and speedily perambulated. The Author has not confined his object to buildings only; but has entered into a short account of the Government, Dresses, Degrees, Examinations, distinctive Ranks, and Manners and Customs of the Members of the University. In fact, every thing that can elucidate and explain the nature of the University, and afford information respecting its technical and local terms; its Buildings, Walks, Statues, Pictures, &c. he has laboured to present to his Readers in a concise and plain manner, preceded by a Table of Routes from the different points at which the Visitors may be stationed.

Those Colleges and Public Buildings which are usually considered most worthy the attention of Strangers, are marked thus (☞); but the whole Tour of the University may, by the assistance of this Guide, be made in a short space of time, and the Visitor will be amply repaid for his trouble by the numerous interesting objects he will meet with in his walk. The situation of the Porter's Lodge of every College and Hall is pointed out, the Porter being the proper person to apply to in order to see the College, or to find the residence of any of its Members.

The Descriptions of Blenheim and Nuneham are upon the same plan as that of Oxford; and the present arrangement of the Pictures at these places is minutely and accurately followed.

HERALD-OFFICE, OXFORD.

ROUTE I.

FROM THE
JUNCTION OF THE TWO LONDON ROADS.

	Page		Page
Magdalene Bridge -	25	Lincoln College -	105
Botanic Garden -	26	All Saints' Church -	108
↳ Magdalene College -	27	The Market -	108
↳ Queen's College -	38	↳ Trinity College -	109
St. Edmund's Hall -	44	Balliol College -	113
St. Peter's, in the East Ch. -	44	↳ St. John's College -	117
↳ University College -	45	Radcliffe's Infirmary -	122
↳ All Souls' College -	50	Observatory -	122
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The Arundel Marbles -	72	Carfax -	129
Pomfret Statues -	73	The Town Hall -	131
Divinity School -	75	St. Aldate's Church -	132
↳ Theatre -	75	Pembroke College -	132
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↳ New College -	80	Oriel College -	133
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Wadham College -	89	Corpus Christi College -	138
↳ Ashmolean Museum -	93	↳ Merton College -	161
Exeter College -	99	Alban Hall -	167
Jesus College -	102		

ROUTE II.

FROM THE ANGEL INN.

On leaving this Inn, turn on the right, pass by the row of Elms, and opposite the beautiful

Tower of Magdalene College, is
The Botanic Garden - 26

Continue the same as Route I.

ROUTE III.

From the Star and Roe-Buck Inns, and also the Three Goats, the Cross, the Three Cups, and the New Inn.

	Page	Page
To Carfax, or the centre of the four Streets	129	of which lane, by turn- ing on the right, we
Town Hall - - -	131	soon arrive at the
Thence according to Route I. regularly to Alban Hall - - -	107	Botanic Garden - - - 26
Then pass under the Chesnut Trees of Mer- ton Garden, and turn on the left into the lane which leads to the High-street, at the end		Whence we proceed by Route I. to Magdalene College - - 27 and onwards to Carfax - - - 129 which is near the afore- mentioned Inns.

ROUTE IV.

FROM THE MITRE INN.

Up the High-street to Carfax - - -	129	Route, or from - - - 109 as may be deemed most convenient.
---------------------------------------	-----	--

ROUTE V.

FROM THE KING'S ARMS INN.

To Wadham College	89	and by Route I. pro- ceed until we arrive at,
By Route I. to Alban Hall - - -	167	New College - - - 80
Thence, as in Route III. to Botanic Garden - -	26	which is near the King's Arms Inn.

ROUTE VI.

FROM THE WHEATSHEAF INN.

Proceed up the street called St. Aldate's, or St. Tolls, and on the left, opposite Christ Church, is		Alban Hall - - - - . 167
Pembroke College - -	132	Thence to
Thence regularly on- wards, by Route I. to		Botanic Garden - - - 26 and onwards to the
		Town Hall - - - - 131 which is situated in St. Toll's.

* * These six Routes will conduct strangers, without inquiry, to the different places in the University, &c. By referring to the Index, any particular College, Hall, or Inn, may be found, when it will be easy to proceed by turning to the page.

The Distances of various Places from Oxford.

To Bath, through Kingston Inn, Faringdon, (18 miles,) Lechlade, Fairford, Cirencester, Tetbury, Didmarton, and Cross Hands :—69 miles and 5 furlongs.

Ditto, through Burford, (18 miles and a half,) Bibury, and Cirencester :—68 miles.

Ditto, through Faringdon, Highworth, Swindon, Wotton Bassett, and Chippenham :—65 miles.

To Bristol, through Kingstone Inn, Faringdon, Highworth, Luckington, Pucklechurch, and Mangotsfield :—66 miles and 5 furlongs.

To Birmingham, through Woodstock, (8 miles,) Enstone, Shipstone, Stratford-on-Avon, & Henley-in-Arden :—62 miles.

To Bicester, 12 miles, and thence to Buckingham,* 11.

To Cambridge, through Thame, (13 miles,) Aylesbury, (22 miles,) Leighton Buzzard, Woburn, Ampthill, Bedford, Eaton Socon, and St. Neots :—86 miles.

Ditto, through Weston-on-the-Green, (9 miles,) Middleton-Stoney, (12 miles,) Harley Mow, Buckingham, (26 miles and a half*) Stoney Stratford, Newport Pagnell, Olney, Bedford, (57 miles) :—87 miles.

To Cheltenham, through Ensham, Witney, (12 miles,) Northleach, Frogmire Inn, and Dewswell :—40 miles.

To Chichester, through Wallingford, (12 miles and a half,) Streatley, Pangbourne, (22 miles,) Aldermaston, Basingstoke, Alton, Petersfield, and Havant :—86 miles.

Ditto, through Petersfield, South Harting, and Mid Levant:—79 miles.

To Coventry, through Hopcroft's Holt, (12 miles,) Deddington, (16 miles and a half,) Adderbury, Banbury, (28 miles,) and Southam :—50 miles.

To Gloucester, through Cheltenham :—49½ miles.

To Hungerford, through Wantage, (14 miles,) and West Shefford :—31 miles.

To London, through Wycombe :—54 miles ; through Henley :—58 miles.

To Northampton, through Middleton Stoney, Buckingham, Brackley, (22 miles,) and Towcester :—42 miles.

To Reading, through Wallingford, Streatley, and Pangbourne :—28 miles.

To Salisbury, through Abingdon, (6 miles,) East Ilsley, (17 miles,) Newbury, (27 miles,) and Andover :—60 miles.

To Southampton, through Newbury, Whitchurch, and Winchester, (53 miles) :—64 miles and a half.

To Warwick, through Deddington, Adderbury, Banbury, and Southam :—47 miles.

Two miles from Warwick is Leamington Priors, celebrated for its Medicinal Waters.

To Worcester, through Enstone :—57 miles.

* Two miles from Buckingham is Stowe, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buckingham.

THE CITY OF OXFORD.

THE City of Oxford is a corporate body, consisting of a Mayor; High Steward; Recorder; four Aldermen; eight Assistants; two Bailiffs, and those who have served that office; two Chamberlains, and those who have served the office of Chamberlain; twenty-four Common Council-men; a Town-clerk, and a Solicitor. The Mayor is elected annually from the Aldermen or the Assistants; the Aldermen from the Assistants; the Assistants from such as have served the office of Bailiff; the Bailiffs from those who have passed the office of Chamberlain, and the Chamberlains from the four-and-twenty before mentioned, the number of whom is kept up by an annual election from the body of the Freemen. At these elections the Members of the Council nominate two persons for each office, one of whom must be chosen by the Commons. The Freemen are very numerous. At the contested Election in the year 1812, the number polled was 1538; at the Contest in 1820, which was continued three days only, 1267 were polled. At the Contest in 1826, 1568 were polled in four days. Formerly the Representation of the City was under the influence of the two great Houses of Blenheim and Abingdon; afterwards the Duke of Marlborough sent one Member. It is now independent. No person, unless matriculated by the Vice-Chancellor, is allowed to open a shop in the City, except he be a Freeman. Freedom is gained by birth, by apprenticeship, or by purchase.

Four Lecturers, appointed to preach in rotation before the Mayor and Corporation, are elected by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Assistants.

In the City of Oxford there are thirteen parishes,
viz.:—

	Population in 1821.	Value in K. B.	Patronage.
St. Aldate, R.	1871	£8 13 4	Pembroke College.
All Saints, C.	600	5 6 8	Lincoln College.
St. Ebbe, R.	1332	3 5 0	The King.
St. Giles, V.	1516	14 12 3½	St. John's College.
Holywell, C.	982		Merton College.
St. John's, C.	125		Merton College.
St. Mary the Virgin, V.	383	5 4 2	Oriel College.
St. Mary Magdalen, V.	2056	6 0 0	Christ Church.
St. Martin, R.	506	8 1 5½	The King
St. Michael, C.	1041		Lincoln College.
St. Peter le Bailey, R.	1265	3 14 2	The King.
St. Peter in the East, V.	1385	13 2 1	Merton College.
St. Thomas, V.	1839		Christ Church.

These parishes, with the exception of St. Giles's and St. John's, were consolidated by an Act passed in the year 1771, and a Workhouse for their respective paupers was soon afterwards erected. The money raised by rates for the support of this house and the out-poor, is about eight shillings in the pound on the nominal rentals. The population at the last census was as follows :—2431 houses, inhabited by 14,901 persons, viz. 7318 males, and 7583 females : the population of the University at that time was—1315 males and 148 females, making in the whole 16,364 persons.

The Churches not described in the body of this Guide, on account of their not coming within the regular perambulation, are as follow :—

1st, St. Clement's, in the suburbs of the City, near Magdalene Bridge. It is a Rectory in the gift of the Crown. In consequence of the great increase of the inhabitants of this parish, it was lately found necessary to have a much larger church, and very liberal subscriptions enabled the parishioners to effect this desirable object. Sir Joseph Lock gave a piece of ground at the eastern extremity of the parish, near the Cherwell, for its site. It is a handsome edifice, in the Anglo-Norman style, built by Mr. Hudson, from the designs of D. Robertson, Esq.

2nd, Holiwell, situated near the street of that name, at the north-east extremity of the City. It is about 70 feet long, consisting of a nave and chancel, a small chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, on the southern side of the chancel, and an embattled tower, containing six bells. The tower was finished about the year 1464. The church is more ancient. The parish is named from a very ancient well near the church.

3rd, St. Peter's-in-the-Bailey, situated at the west end of the City, not far from the County Gaol. It was opened for divine worship in 1740, and in 1753 a neat gallery was added to it, at the expense of Daniel Flexney, a carpenter. The entire length of the fabric is about 70 feet, and the breadth 38. In the tower are two bells only.

4th, St. Thomas's, which is situated at the western extremity of the City, on the right of the entrance into the City, on the Cheltenham road. It consists of a nave and a chancel, measures about 100 feet in length, and has, at the west end, a neat embattled tower, containing six bells. The church was founded by the canons of Osney, in 1141. It has lately been very much improved, and newly pewed.

There are two Dissenting Chapels in Oxford, the Baptist, on the New road, which has lately been considerably enlarged ; and a handsome Wesleyan Methodist Chapel; in New Inn Hall Lane, opened in February, 1818. In St. Clement's, in the suburbs of the City, is a small neat Roman Catholic Chapel, and a Chapel for Dissenters, recently erected.

A Provident Bank for receiving the savings of the industrious poor was established in Oxford in 1816, and was enrolled and placed under the new Act in January, 1818.

A well-conducted and very useful Dispensary contributes to the relief of such as are unable to pay for medical assistance.

Several Charity Schools are established in this City; and a very large one for boys, on Dr. Bell's plan, is supported at the expense of the University.

On Monday, the 14th of September, 1818, the foundation-stone of the buildings for making gas, for the purpose of lighting the University and City, was laid by four Gentlemen of the Gas Light Committee. These buildings are erected on the banks of the Isis, in a ground near Littlegate, called the Friars, from its formerly being the site of a Monastery of the Franciscan or Grey Friars. On the 6th of September, 1819, the brilliant and pure illumination with gas became general throughout the University and City.

Bankers.

Messrs. Parsons and Co. on Hammersley and Co.

Thos. Walker, Esq. and Co. on Willis, Percival, and Co.

Messrs. Cox, Morrell, and Co. on Jones, Loyd, and Co.

Messrs. Tubb, Wootten, and Co. on Masterman and Co.

* * * For a list of the Members of the Corporation, City Officers, &c. see page 22.

Between the celebrated walk, called Headington Hill, and the Cowley Road, has recently been erected, by subscription, a large and airy Lunatic Asylum. It was built by Mr. Evans, from the designs of Mr. Ingleman, and is extremely well adapted for persons suffering under a derangement of intellect. Several patients are now in the House, and no establishment of this kind in the kingdom is conducted upon a better plan, or more carefully watched over and attended to. To suit the circumstances of individuals, the terms are from twelve shillings weekly to two guineas, or higher, by special agreement, for more particular accommodation.

A List of Books,
Illustrative of the
HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, UNIVERSITY,
AND CITY OF OXFORD.

- PLOT's Natural History of Oxfordshire, second edition, 1705, folio.
- Brewer's Description of the County of Oxford, 8vo. 1813.
- Kennett's Parochial Antiquities; containing an Account of Ambrosden, Burcester, and other places, 2 vols. *Oxford*, 1718, 4to.
- Dunkin's History and Antiquities of Bicester, 1816, 8vo.
- Dunkin's History and Antiquities of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, 2 vols. 1823, 4to.
- Warton's History of Kiddington, 1815, 4to.
- Schola Thamensis ex Fudatione Joannis Williams, 1575, folio.
- Swaine's Memoirs of Osney Abbey, 1769, 8vo.
- Mavor's Description of Blenheim, 1827, 8vo.
- Pointer's Account of a Roman Pavement at Stunsfield, 1713, 8vo.
- Sibthorpe's Flora Oxoniensis, 1794, 8vo.
- Young's View of the Agriculture of Oxfordshire, 8vo.
- Davis's General View of ditto, 1794.
- An Account of the University of Oxford is contained in some Rhyming Verses, by Trevytlan, or Trevytham, a Franciscan Friar, in the reign of Henry VI. published by Hearne at the end of "Hist. Vitæ Ric. II." 1729, 8vo.
- Caii Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiæ, published by Hearne, *Oxford*, 1730, 2 vols. 8vo.
- Dodwelli Dissertatio de Parma Equestri Woodwardiana, published by Hearne, 1730. 8vo.
- Fierberti Oxoniensis Acad. Descriptio, 1602, 12mo.
- Twyni Antiquitatis Acad. Oxon. Apologia, 1608, 4to.

At the end of Hearne's Textus Roffensis is an Account of the University and City, by Hutten, written in 1559.

**Fulman, Notitia Oxoniensis Academæ, 1675, 4to.
Collegiorum Scholarumque Publicarum Acad. Oxon. Typographica Delineatio per Tho. Ne-
hum, published by Hearne.**

Langbaine on the Foundation of the University of Oxford, 1651, 4to.

**Wood, Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxo-
niensis, 2 vols. 1674, folio. This is a Translation
into Latin of Wood's Work in English, which
original English has since been published, with
much additional matter, in 5 vols. 4to. by the
Rev. J. Gutch, the late University Registrar.**

**Peshall's History of the University of Oxford, to
the Death of William the Conqueror, 1772, 8vo.**

**Peshall's History of the University of Oxford, from
the Death of William the Conqueror, to the De-
mise of Queen Elizabeth, 1773, 4to.**

* * * The above two Works are chiefly taken from Wood.

**Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, 2 vols. 1721, folio,
lately republished in 4to. with additions and a
continuation, by Dr. Philip Bliss, of St. John's
College, Oxford.**

**Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood, 2 vols. 1772,
8vo.**

Memorials of Hearne, 1736, 8vo.

**Ayliffe's Ancient and Present State of the Univer-
sity, 2 vols. 1714, 8vo.**

**An Account of his Prosecution for Writing this Book was
published in 1716, 8vo.**

**Terra Filius; or the Secret History of Oxford, by
Amherst, 2 vols. 1754, 12mo.**

**Pointer's Antiquities of the University of Oxford,
1749, 12mo.**

**Chalmers' History of the Colleges, Halls, &c. of
the University of Oxford, with numerous plates,
2 vols. 1810, 8vo.**

**History of the University of Oxford, with numerous
plates, published by Ackermann, 2 vols. 1814, 4to.**

- Oxonia Explicata et Ornata; an interesting Work, in English, pointing out the means of improving and beautifying Oxford, written by Dr. Tatham, the Rector of Lincoln College, first in 1773, and newly written and republished in 1820.
- Aubry, Oxonii Dux Poeticus, 1795, 12mo. A Translation of this was published at Louth a few years since.
- The Statutes of the University are published in 4to. and a Selection of them in 12mo.
- Faber's Portraits of the Founders of the Colleges in Oxford, folio.
- Portraits of the Founders, published by Ackermann in 1816, 4to.
- Loggan, Oxonia Illustrata, 1675, folio.
- Williams, Oxonia Depicta, 1733, folio.
- Malton's Views of Oxford, 1810, folio.
- Specimens of Gothic Architecture, selected from Buildings in Oxford, &c. by Mackenzie and Pugin, 4to.
- Smith's Annals of University College, 1728, 8vo.
- Savage's Balliolergus, 1668, 4to.
- Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, Founder of New College, 1777, 8vo.
- Historica Descriptio complectens Vitam, &c. Guilielmi Wicami, 1690, 4to.
- Chandler's Life of Waynflete, Founder of Magdalene College, 1811, 8vo.
- Duck's Life of Chichele, Founder of All Souls' College, 1699, 8vo.
- Spencer's Life of ditto, 1783, 8vo.
- Genealogical Account of the Families derived from Chichele, 1765, 4to.
- Churton's Lives of the Founders of Brasennose College, 1800, 8vo.
- The Statutes of Brasennose College, in Latin, 1772.
- Fiddes's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, 1724, folio.
- Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, Founder of Trinity College, 1780, 8vo.
- Oxoniana; being a Collection of curious Anecdotes, &c. relative to Oxford, 4 vols. 12mo.

**Letters taken from the Bodleian Library, 3 vols.
1813.**

**The Oxford Sausage; consisting of Witty Poems,
by Members of the University.**

**Salmon's Present State of the University of Oxford,
1744, 8vo.**

**Wade's Walks in Oxford; with seventy-two En-
gravings, 2 vols. 12mo. and 8vo.**

Oxford University Calendar, annually.

Skelton's Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata, 4to. 1822.

**Peshall's Ancient and Present State of the City of
Oxford; from Wood, 1773, 4to.**

King's Vestiges of Oxford Castle, 1796, folio.

**In Hearne's Annales de Dunstable, and his Liber
Niger, there are several Charters granted to the
City; and some curious Historical Anecdotes of
Oxford during the Rebellion are also in the An-
nales de Dunstable.**

**At the end of Boyle's History of the Air is an Ac-
count of the changes of Air observed in Oxford
from 1660 to 1677.**

**In the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 41, p. 285, is a
curious Article concerning Godstow. In Hearne's
Spicil. ad G. Neubrig. are Anecdotes of Godstow
and Binsey, near Oxford.**

**The "Custome of the Mannor of Woodstock" is in
the Preface to the 8th vol. of Leland's Itinerary,
and a Roll relative to this Manor is at the end of
Hearne's Robert de Avesbury.**

**In 1761, Huddesford published a Catalogue of
Anthony Wood's Manuscripts.**

**An Account of the Visit of the present King, the
Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, &c.
to the University, in 1814, was published at Ox-
ford, and given to Members of Convocation and
others.**

**Forty-two Views in Oxford; containing all the Col-
leges, Halls, and Public Buildings.**

* * For a more particular Account of Books relative to
Oxford, see Gough's Catalogue, printed at the Clarendon
Press in 1814.

Present GOVERNORS of the COLLEGES and HALLS.

	<i>Colleges.</i>		<i>Elected</i>
All Souls	Rev. Lewis Sneyd, M.A.	Warden	1827
Balliol	Richard Jenkyns, D.D.	Master	1819
Brasenose	Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D.D.	Principal	1822
Ch. Ch.*	Samuel Smith, D.D.	Dean	1824
Corpus	Thomas Edw. Bridges, D.D.	President	1828
Exeter	John Collier Jones, D.D.	Rector	1819
Jesus	Henry Poultney, D.D.	Principal	1817
Lincoln	Edward Tatham, D.D.	Rector	1792
Magdalene	M. J. Routh, D.D.	President	1791
Merton	Robert Merton, M.A.	Warden	1826
New.	Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, D.D.	Warden	1822
Oriel	Edward Hawkins, D.D.	Provost	1828
Pembroke	George William Hall, D.D.	Master	1809
Queen's	John Fox, D.D.	Provost	1827
St. John's	Philip Wynter, D.D.	President	1828
Trinity	James Ingram, D.D.	President	1824
University	George Rowley, D.D.	Master	1821
Wadham	William Tournay, D.D.	Warden	1806
Worcester	Whittington Landon, D.D.	Provost	1795
	Dean of Exeter		

Halls.

Alban	Richard Whately, D.D.	Principal	1825
Edmund	Anthony Grayson, D.D.	Principal	1824
Magdalene	John David Macbride, D.C.L.	Principal	1813
New Inn	James Blackstone, D.C.L.	Principal	1803
St. Mary	John Dean, D.D.	Principal	1816

There are nineteen Colleges and five Halls in the University; and the number of Members on the books of these Societies is now upwards of 5000.

* *Cantons.*—Thomas Hay, D.D.; E. C. Dowdeswell, D.D.; Frederick Barnes, D.D.; Phineas Pett, D.D.; Right Rev. Charles Lloyd, D.D. Bishop of Oxford, and Regius Professor of Divinity; Rev. A. Nicoll, D.C.L. and Regius Professor of Hebrew; Henry Woodcock, D.D.; and William Buckland, D.D. Reader in Mineralogy and Geology.

Chancellor.

1809 Right Hon. William Wyndham, Lord Granville.

High Steward.

1801 Right Hon. John Scott, Earl Eldon.

Vice-Chancellor.

1824 Richard Jenkyns, D.D. Master of Balliol College.

Proctors.

1828 Rev. Wm. Arundell Bouverie, M.A. Merton College.

Rev. Chas. Litchfield Swainson, M.A. St. John's Coll.

Representatives in Parliament.

Right Hon. Robert Peel, D.C.L. Christ Church.

T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq. Corpus Christi College.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

Right Rev. Chas. Lloyd, D.D. Bishop of Oxford, and Canon
of Christ Church.

Regius Professor of Civil Law.

Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L. Christ Church.

Regius Professor of Medicine,

John Kidd, D.M. Christ Church.

Regius Professor of Hebrew.

Rev. A. Nicoll, D.C.L. and Canon of Christ Church.

Regius Professor of Greek.

Rev. Thomas Gaisford, M.A. Christ Church.

Murgerot Professor of Divinity.

Godfrey Faneatt, B.D. Magdalene College.

Professor of Natural Philosophy.

George Leigh Coake, B.D. Corpus Christi College.

Sevilian Professor of Geometry.

Rev. Baden Powell, M.A. Oriel College.

Sevilian Professor of Astronomy, and Radcliffe Observer.

Stephen Peter Rigaud, M.A. Exeter College.

Camden's Professor of Ancient History.

Edward Cardwell, B.D. Brasennose College.

Professor of Music.

William Crotch, Doctor of Music.

Archbishop Laud's Professor of Arabic.

Wyndham Knatchbull, D.D. All Souls' College.

Regius Professor of Botany.

George Williams, D.M. Corpus Christi College.

Professor of Poetry.

Rev. Henry Hart Milman, M.A. Brasennose College.

Regius Professor of Modern History and Modern Languages.

Edward Nares, D.D. Merton College.

Anglo-Saxon Professor.

Rev. Arthur Johnson, M.A. Fellow of Wadham College.

Vinerian Professor of Common Law.

Philip Williams, D.C.L. New College.

Lord Lichfield's Clinical Professor.

Robert Bourne, D.M. Worcester College.

Lord Almoner's Praelector in Arabic.

J. D. Macbride, D.C.L. Principal of Magdalene Hall.

Aldrichian Professor of Medicine.

James Adey Ogle, D.M. Trinity College.

Aldrichian Professor of Anatomy.

John Kidd, D.M. Christ Church.

Aldrichian Professor of Chemistry.

C. Giles Bridle Daubeny, D.M. Magdalene College.

Drummond's Professor of Political Economy.

Nassau William Senior, M.A. Magdalene College.

Lee's Lecturer in Anatomy, &c.

John Kidd, D.M. Christ Church.

Reader in Experimental Philosophy.

Stephen Peter Rigaud, M.A. Exeter College.

Reader in Mineralogy.

William Buckland, D.D. and Canon of Christ Church.

Public Orator.

Rev. William Crowe, B.C.L. New College.

Bodleian Librarian.

Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D. New College.

Keeper of the Archives.

Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L. St. John's College.

Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

John Shute Duncan, M.A. New College.

Radcliffe's Librarian.

George Williams, D.M. Corpus Christi College.

Registrar of the University.

Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L. St. John's College.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Esquire Bedels.

Robert Hall, B.C.L. of Divinity.

George Valentine Cox, M.A. of Physic and Arts.

Tilleman Hodgkinson Bobart, of Law.

Yeomen Bedels.

Mr. William Taman, of Law.

Mr. John Brown, of Physic and Arts.

Mr. John Holliday, of Divinity.

<i>Organist</i>	Mr. Alfred Bennett, B. Mus.
<i>Clerk of the Schools</i>	Mr. William Goodeough Dodd.
<i>Divinity Clerk</i>	Mr. John Pater.
<i>Verger</i>	Mr. Richard Norris.
<i>Marshal</i>	Mr. Moses Holliday.

OXFORD TERMS.

1828.

Hilary Term begins Jan. 14th, ends March 29th.

Easter Term begins April 16th; ends May 24th.

Trinity Term begins May 28th, ends July 5th.

Michaelmas Term begins Oct. 10th, ends Dec. 17th.

MEMBERS
OR
THE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AND OFFICERS OF THE CITY.

Mayor.

John Hickman, Esq.

High Steward.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

Recorder.

William Elias Taunton, Esq.

Representatives in Parliament,

John Ingram Lockhart, Esq.

James Haughton Langston, Esq.

Aldermen.

Richard Cox, Esq.

James Adams, Esq.

Thomas Fox Bricknell, Esq.

Herbert Parsons, Esq.

Assistants.

William Folker, Esq.

William Slatter, Esq.

Sir Joseph Lock

Thomas Ensworth, Esq.

Richard Wootten, Esq.

Richard Ferdinand Cox, Esq.

Thomas Robinson, Esq.

Bailiffs.

Mr. William Joy

Mr. William Conke

Chamberlains.

Mr. William Thesp

Mr. John Pinfold

Town Clerk.

Mr. Thomas Roberson.

Solicitor.

Mr. Percival Walsh.

Coroner.

Mr. George Cecil.

Those who have passed the Office of Bailiff.

Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.	Mr. Henry Sadler
Mr. John Coleman	Mr. Walter Wyatt
Mr. William Halse	Mr. Robert Juggins
Mr. Laurence Wyatt	Mr. Charles Foster
Mr. James Sirman	Mr. Thomas Jones
Mr. Thomas Roberson	Mr. John Evetts
Mr. Percival Walsh	Sir Charles Wetherell, M.P.
Mr. Thomas Wyatt	Mr. John James Coles
Mr. Thomas Burrows	Mr. William Frogley
Mr. Richard Gee	Mr. William Fisher
J. I. Lockhart, Esq. M.P.	Mr. Samuel Moore
Mr. Edward Micklem	Mr. W. H. Butler
Mr. Richard Sheen	Mr. Thomas Slatter
Mr. Charles Adams	Mr. William Giles
Edw. Lord Visc. Exmouth	J. H. Langston, Esq. M.P.
Mr. George Cecil	Mr. Deodatus Eaton
Mr. Charles Brown	Mr. Crews Dudley
Mr. James Morrell	Mr. Thomas Mallam
Mr. William Rowland	

Those who have passed the Office of Chamberlain.

Mr. Thomas Prickett	Mr. Thomas Dry
Mr. J. Meysey	Mr. Richard Dry
Mr. Prince Tubb	Mr. James Giles
Mr. T. H. Taunton	Mr. James Wyatt
Mr. J. Jackson	Mr. Charles James Sadler
Mr. Samuel Lawrence	Mr. James Banting
Mr. John Joy	Mr. Samuel Sutton
Mr. Samuel Trash	Mr. Edward Lock
Mr. Charles Gee	Mr. Thomas Randall
Mr. Vincent John Shortland	Mr. Henry Slatter
Mt. Edward Latimer	

Common Council.

Mr. Mark Morrell	Mr. Henry Walsh
Mr. Daniel Taunton	Mr. Thomas Joy
Mr. John Hudson	Mr. William Baxter
Mr. Robert Wyatt	Mr. William Floyd
Mr. Thomas Smith	Mr. Edward Hickman
Mr. Robert Wharton	Mr. John Thorp
Mr. T. R. Walker	Mr. Jonathan Browning
Mr. Henry Ward	Mr. William Dry
Mr. James Hunt	Mr. John Rainsford
Mr. John Parsons	Mr. William Parker
Mr. Robert Mallam	Mr. William Scott
Mr. Joseph Munday	Vacant

Lecturers.

- 1 Rev. William Brown, M.A.
- 2 Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, B.D.
- 3 Rev. William Firth, B.D.
- 4 Rev. George Taunton, B.D.

Mace Bearer.

Mr. William Giles.

Keeper of the Town Hall.

Mr. Robinson Bartram.

Mayor's Sergeants.

- Mr. George Neille.
Mr. John Atkins.

Bailiffs' Sergeants.

- Mr. Henry Chapman.
Mr. William Barnes.

City Marshal.

Mr. James Gardner.

The Post Office is in Queen-street, or, as it is often called, the Butcher-row. Letters are forwarded to London every night, except Saturday; to other places, every night. It is open from eight in the morning till eleven at night. A Penny must be paid with every letter put in after nine at night; and from half-past ten to eleven, One Shilling.

* * By a new regulation this Office now closes at half-past Seven, instead of Nine, for all letters addressed to the under-named counties:—Cheshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Durham, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Rutlandshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, North Wales, Ireland, Scotland: including the Towns of Dudley, Stourbridge, Bewdley, Kidderminster, & Stourport, and the whole of the West of England.



THE SPITERN OR LONDON HANOVERIAN TOWER ON PEACE



THE OXFORD GUIDE.

ACCORDING to the plan proposed in the Introduction, we commence our walk at the eastern or London entrance into Oxford. The Henley and Wycombe Roads from the Metropolis meet at

MAGDALENE BRIDGE.

This handsome stone Bridge, over the Cherwell, is 526 feet in length, and was built under the direction of Mr. Gwynn, in 1779. On the right-hand is a view of Magdalene Walk; on the left is seen, at a greater distance, part of the beautiful Walk belonging to Christ Church.

Near this Bridge are the new and very handsome WARM and COLD BATHS, erected by Mr. A. H. Richardson, of St. Clement's, which are equal to any establishment of the kind in the kingdom. The cold bath is of an oval shape, 83 feet long and 44 wide; the bottom and sides are lined with Bath stone, and the basin contains 129,000 gallons of the most pellucid water, which is kept in a perpetual state of change by means of machinery. There are eighteen dressing-rooms, a large reading-room, and a saloon, and other convenient and ornamental apartments will shortly be added to the establishment.

Immediately after passing over this Bridge, on the left-hand, is

THE BOTANIC GARDEN,

Which was founded by Henry Lord D'Anvers, Earl of Danby. The first stone of the walls was laid by the Vice-Chancellor, on the 25th of July, 1622 ; they were finished in 1633, are fourteen feet high, and cost about 5000*l.* The fine gateway was built by Nicholas Stone, sen. from a design by Inigo Jones ; the charge for its construction was upwards of 500*l.* It is ornamented with a bust of the Earl of Danby.— On the right and left are statues of Charles I. and II. which were purchased with the money arising from a fine levied on the Oxford Antiquary, Anthony à Wood, for having libelled the character of the Earl of Clarendon in the first edition of his *Athenæ Oxonienses*. On the left-hand side of the gateway is the LIBRARY, which corresponds with a Green-house on the opposite side. It contains a good collection of books on botany and other branches of natural history, and the celebrated herbariums of Shepard and Dillenius. There are three Green-houses, two on the right-hand side of the gateway, and one on the left ; and, without the walls, eastward of the Garden, is a small Hot-house, of ancient construction, in which is kept a few of the more scarce and curious plants. In the open parts of the Garden there is a good collection of hardy plants, arranged according to the Linnaean system. The ground on which the Garden stands was formerly a burying-place for the Jews, who resided in great numbers in Oxford until they were driven from England by Edward I. in 1290. This Garden is the oldest establishment of the kind in England. William

Sherard, D.C.L. sometime fellow of St. John's College, bequeathed 3000*l.* to the University for the endowment of a Professorship, which is in the gift of the College of Physicians. In 1793 a Regius Professorship was established. The late Professor, Dr. Sibthorpe, who resided some years in Turkey and Greece, enriched the collection with many plants from those parts. Persons who are fond of the study of botany, may receive minute information respecting the plants in this Garden from the intelligent assistant to the Professor, who is always on the spot for the purpose of conducting strangers to the different walks, the Green-houses, and Hot-house. The Professor resides in a handsome house at a small distance from the Garden.

Almost opposite to the Garden, at the commencement of the row of elms, is the entrance to

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.*

* * The Porter's Lodge is on the first right-hand corner of the entrance Court.

The entrance to the first Court is through a modern gateway of the Doric order, decorated with a statue of Waynflete: on the left are the President's Lodgings, erected in 1485, and altered in 1769. Near the Lodgings is the old entrance, now disused: it is decorated with statues of the Founders of St. John's Hospital and the College, and their patron Saints, beneath canopies of exquisite workmanship; Waynflete kneeling in prayer, King Henry III. Mary

* It may be useful to strangers who are unaccompanied by one of those persons who shew the University, to inform them, that by inquiry at the Porter's Lodge of any College, they may learn where the persons who shew the different parts of that College may be found.

Magdalene, and St. John the Baptist. The apartment over the gateway has always been called the Founder's Chamber. In a corner of this Court, near the Chapel, is an ancient stone pulpit, from which the anniversary sermon on the Festival of St. John the Baptist was formerly preached; on which occasion the Court was fitted up with green boughs, in allusion to the preaching of St. John in the Wilderness.—This sermon is now delivered before the University in the Chapel.

The CHAPEL, which is opposite to the gateway, was erected by the Founder, and furnished with appropriate magnificence. It remained in the state in which the Founder left it, with the exception of the injury which its furniture and decorations sustained at the Reformation, till the year 1635, when the inner Chapel was paved with black and white marble, fitted up with new stalls and wainscot, and provided with a new organ, a handsome screen, and painted windows. The original style of building predominates in this Chapel; but the screen, and the panelling that covers the east wall, are in the Grecian style of architecture, which has been permitted by professional men of the first name, to blend its heterogeneous forms, properties, and decorations, with the Gothic character, in many of our noblest churches. The west window, painted in *chiar' oscuro*, was executed after a design of Christopher Schwartz, as appears from a print of it engraved by Sadeler: its subject is the Last Judgment. It received great injury from a high wind in 1703: in 1794 it was restored to its original beauty by Eginton. The windows now in the Chapel represent the figures of the Apostles, the primitive Fathers, Saints, and Martyrs, all in *chiar' oscuro*. Eight of them were

removed from the ante-chapel in 1741; and two new ones next the altar were added by the younger Price, who died in 1765. The eight windows, which now decorate the ante-chapel, were designed and executed by Eginton, and display the figures of the two patron Saints, St. John the Baptist and St. Mary Magdalene; King Henry III. by whom the Hospital of St. John the Baptist was refounded; Henry VI. by whom that Hospital and its possessions were conveyed to this College; William Waynflete, the Founder, and William of Wykeham, the Founder of New College, of which society Waynflete is generally thought to have been a member; Bishop Fox, Founder of Corpus Christi, and Cardinal Wolsey, the original Founder of Christ Church, both of whom were Fellows of Magdalene College. The other compartments of the windows are enriched with representations of Christ's Baptism, the Adoration at the Sepulchre, with the Arms of the College, and those of the Kings and Prelates already mentioned, and other appropriate decorations. The present Altar was erected in 1740, in the same style of design and enrichment with the alterations in the interior of the Chapel. The Altar Piece, by Isaac Fuller, was placed here about the year 1680. This picture, with all its imperfections, inspired the muse of Addison, who made it the subject of an elegant Latin poem, while he was a Demy of this College. Underneath this painting is a very fine picture of Christ bearing his Cross. The connoisseurs were divided in their opinion respecting the master who produced it; some attributed the work to Guido, and others to Ludovico Caracci: but it is now given to Morales, styled El Divino, a Spanish artist, who flourished in the sixteenth

century. The figures in the back ground are said to be from another pencil; but whose hand guided it is a matter of doubt among the judges of the arts. It was brought from Vigo, in 1702, by the last Duke of Ormond, and afterwards coming into the possession of William Freeman, Esq. of Hainels, in Hertfordshire, he presented it to the College. Sherwin's beautiful engraving from this picture is well known. The new Organ was also the gift of Mr. Freeman.

In the year 1793, the old roof being decayed, a new one was placed on the Chapel and the Hall, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, which cost the College upwards of 4000*l.* paid out of the incomes of the President and Fellows. With the same liberal spirit they furnished the expense of the windows in the ante-chapel, to the amount of 1400*l.* Over the western entrance are five small figures, which are among the finest specimens of ancient sculpture in Oxford, and are coeval with the Chapel. They represent St. John the Baptist, St. Mary Magdalene, Henry III. William of Wykeham, and the Founder. The latter and Henry III. are in a kneeling posture. Service is performed in this Chapel at ten in the morning, and at four in the afternoon, except on Sundays and Holy-days, when the morning service begins at eight o'clock. The fine columns which support the roof of the ante-chapel merit attention. In the ante-chapel are several monuments, one of which is to the memory of the two sons of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, members of this College, who were bathing in the river Cherwell, when one of them, being in danger of drowning, cried out for aid; his brother immediately rushed to his assistance; but unfortunately they both perished. Cowley, the poet, wrote an elegy on the elder of

these two brothers. Under the small west window is a very neat white marble monument, recently erected to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Tate, Fellow of this Society, who died in November, 1820. The University sermons are preached here on the Festivals of St. Mark and St. John the Baptist.

On leaving the Chapel, we enter the great quadrangle, with its fine cloister, which was begun by the Founder, in 1473, and until lately retained its primitive figure as Waynflete left it, with the exception of the south ambulatory, which was added after his death, in 1490. It is formed by the Chapel, Hall, and Library, the ancient part of the President's Lodgings, and the apartments of the Fellows and Demies.—The Kitchen is very ancient, and was a part of St. John's Hospital. The interior of the quadrangle is remarkable for the hieroglyphics which decorate it, the singular devices of which have employed the conjectures of the curious antiquary. They were originally coloured. The following description of them is abridged from a manuscript preserved in the Library:—

“ Beginning from the south-west corner, the first two figures are the Lion and the Pelican. The former of these is the emblem of Courage and Vigilance; the latter of Parental Tenderness and Affection. Both of them express the complete character of a good Governor of a College. Accordingly, they are placed under the window of those Lodgings which originally belonged to the President, as the instructions they convey ought particularly to regulate his conduct.

“ Going on to the right-hand, on the other side of the gateway, are four figures, viz. The Schoolmaster, the Lawyer, the Physician, and

the Divine. These are ranged on the outside of the Library, and represent the duties and business of the students of the house. By means of learning in general they are to be introduced to one of the three learned professions; or else, as hinted by the figure with cap and bells in the corner, they must turn fools in the end.

“ On the north side of the quadrangle, the first three figures represent the history of David, his conquest of the Lion and Goliah: whence we are taught not to be discouraged at any difficulties that may stand in our way, as the vigour of youth will easily enable us to surmount them. The next figure to these is that of Hippopotamos, or the River Horse, carrying his young one upon his shoulders. This is the emblem of a good Tutor, or Fellow of a College, who is set to watch over the youth of the society, and by whose prudence they are to be led through the dangers of their first entrance into the world. The figure immediately following represents Sobriety or Temperance, that most necessary virtue of a collegiate life. The whole remaining train of figures are the Vices we are instructed to avoid. Those next to Temperance are the opposite Vices of Gluttony and Drunkenness. Then follow the Lucan-thropos, the Hyaena and Panther, representing Violence, Fraud, and Treachery; the Griffin, representing Covetousness; and the next figure, Anger or Moroseness. The Dog, the Dragon, and the Deer—Flattery, Envy, and Timidity; and the last three, the Mantichora, the Boxers, and the Lamia—Pride, Contention, and Lust.”

The north and east sides of this quadrangle have very recently been rebuilt, and their original appearance restored as nearly as possible; for the Society, not having sufficient apartments

for its members before the opposite New Building was erected, many years since caused several rooms to be built in the cloisters, without regard to architectural propriety, which destroyed the harmony of the whole.

The interior of the Library, which occupies the western side of the Cloisters, has recently undergone a complete reparation and refitting ; the stalls for the books are of English oak,—the room is of considerable extent, and, were it more lofty, would not be excelled by any of a similar nature in the University.

On the south side of the Chaplains' Court rises the beautiful Tower, whose stately form, fine proportions, admirable simplicity, and picturesque effect, delight the eye in whatever point of view it is contemplated. The foundation of this structure was laid, August 9, 1492, by Dr. Richard Mayew, President : and it was finished in 1498.

Previously to the Reformation, a mass was performed every May-day morning, at an early hour, on the top of this Tower, for the repose of the soul of Henry VII. who had honoured the College with a visit in 1488. The choristers continue to execute, in the same place, and on the same day, at five in the morning, certain pieces of choir music ; for which harmonious service the rectory of Slymbridge, in Gloucestershire, pays the yearly sum of ten pounds. This ceremony has encouraged the notion, that Henry contributed to the erection of the Tower : but his only recorded act of favour to the College is, the confirmation of its claim to the rectory charged with the annual payment.

The Chaplains' Court was begun soon after the Tower was completed, but not finished till about the first of Henry VIII. At the same

time the range of building, which forms the south side of the first court, was altered and improved. The buildings at the east end of the Hall were erected in 1635; and in 1789, those on the north side of the Kitchen, which had originally been part of the Hospital, and appropriated to the Lodgings of the Divinity Lecturer, junior Demies' Common Room, &c. were taken down, and the present buildings erected, partly at the expense of the trustees of Thomas West, D.D. formerly Fellow of this College.

The HALL, which was built by the Founder, is of spacious proportions, and decorated with armorial bearings, transferred from his Chamber, and from the Election Chamber, which was taken down in 1770. The wainscot, which is of painted oak, was originally brought from Reading Abbey. It is decorated with several grotesque figures, carved in wood; in the centre are nine compartments, six of which represent the history of Mary Magdalene, viz.:—1. St. Mary anointing our Lord's feet. 2. Christ sitting at a table, with Martha and Mary on either side: above them, on a scroll, “Martha sollicita es, turbaris erga plurima, Maria optimam partem elegit;” underneath, the date, 1541. 3. Mary pouring ointment on our Saviour's head. 4. Our Lord appearing to her after his resurrection, inscribed, “Noli me tangere,” and “Rabboni,” on scrolls. 5. Mary relating to the Disciples Christ's appearance, with the words “Vidi Dominum” inscribed on a scroll. 6. St. John Baptist and Mary standing by him, with same date. The other three are King Henry VIII. with the royal arms and the Prince's plume on the right and left. On the top of it is an inscription in Latin from the third chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colos-

sians, the 16th and 17th verses. In this Hall are the following portraits, some of which are whole-lengths, and others of lesser dimensions:—

The Founder Wm. Freeman, D.C.L.	a Fellow of this College, and Founder of C.C.C.
Dr. Edward Butler, Presi- dent	Dr. Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh
Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. D.C.L. Fellow	Prince Rupert
Dr. Henry Hammond, Chap- lain to Charles I.	Dr. Warner, Bishop of Ro- chester
Henry, Prince of Wales, eld- est son of James I.	Dr. Hough, Bishop of Wor- cester, President
Dr. Smalbroke, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry	Mr. Addison, some time a Demy
R. Fox, Bishop of Winchester,	Dr. Sacheverell, Fellow

To these may be added, a small whole-length of St. Mary Magdalene, which has been attributed to Guercino; but some connoisseurs have considered it to be the work of a superior pencil. —In the windows of this room are the armorial bearings of the Founder, of Cardinals Wolsey and Pole, and of several Bishops educated in this College; they were mostly put up under the direction of Dr. Humphry, in 1566, in the Founder's Chamber, and removed thence to the Hall; three or four only were broken and destroyed. The See of Gloucester, *Nicholson*, and of Rochester, *Warner*, with some others, are added to those brought from the Founder's Chamber. In the upper window, on the right, are very fine heads of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta Maria, near which are some curious specimens of old painting on glass, rarely noticed, viz.: a boy learning to swim on bladders, a falling skater, a woman churning, and some others. These merit the close attention of the stranger. In the Founder's Chamber all the arms had appropriate inscriptions, some of

which remain, such as the See of Hereford,—
Harley:

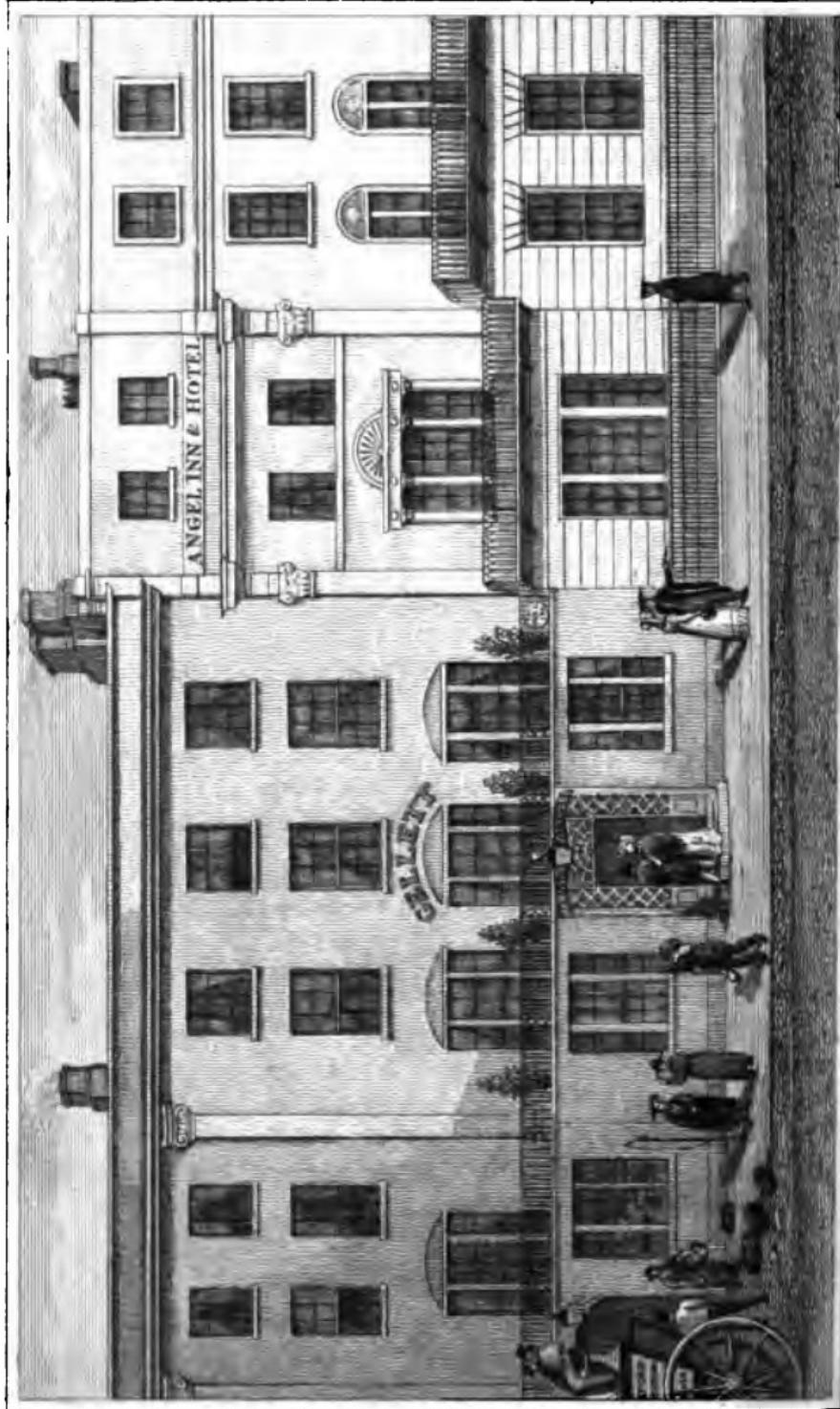
“ Flos Domus Harleus Socius, Ludique Magister
“ Celsus deinde Throno, Celsior inde Polo.”

In this refectory is preserved the large eagle of brass, of fine workmanship and great antiquity, probably coeval with the College. It formerly stood in the centre of the Chapel, where it was used as a desk for reading the lessons.

On the 27th of September, 1789, the first stone of the New Building on the north of the grand Quadrangle, was laid by Dr. Knibb, of this society, as proxy for the Bishop of Winchester, Visitor of the College. The second was deposited by Miss Butler, daughter of Dr. Butler, the President; and two others by Sir William Bowyer, a Member of the College, and Mr. Rowney, one of the Representatives of the City of Oxford. This building is three hundred feet in length, and consists of three stories, containing as many ranges of lofty and spacious apartments of equal dimensions. The front, which presents an elevation of stately simplicity, is supported by an arcade, forming a handsome cloister. It was erected after a design of Edward Holdsworth, M.A. Fellow, Author of the *Muscipula*, and other ingenious writings, who quitted this College on account of his adherence to the exiled family of Stuart. Towards its erection considerable sums were contributed in aid of the Collegiate expense.

The WALKS on the banks of the Cherwell, belonging to this College, are pleasant and kept in excellent order. The shade they afford, the variety of objects which they command, the stream, amidst whose different branches they wind; with the mill, its rush of waters, and the





charming shaded walk, called by the name of ADDISON's WALK, compose a most delightful academic retirement. The Water Walk and the Grove near it, called by Pope " Maudlin's learned Grove," are supposed to have been first formed in the reign of Elizabeth. At the entrance of the Water Walk there formerly stood a very large and ancient oak, which fell down in 1789. Of the timber of this tree a very handsome chair was made, which is an article of furniture in the President's lodgings.

This College was founded in 1456, by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor in the reign of Henry VI. for a President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, (Scholars so called, on account of their originally being entitled to half-commons only;) a Schoolmaster, an Usher, four Chaplains, an Organist, eight Clerks, sixteen Choristers, two Porters, and other servants. Henry VI. in 1456 and 1457, licensed the Hospitallers of St. John the Baptist to surrender their Hospital, with all its manors, lands, and possessions, into the hands of the President and Brethren of Waynflete College. St. John's Hospital extended, in buildings and grounds, from east-bridge to east-gate, on both sides of the street, its burying-ground being on the site of the present Botanic Garden.

In addition to the members on the foundation, there are several Gentlemen Commoners. The number of members on the books is about one hundred and seventy. The Livings in the gift of the President and Fellows are very numerous and valuable.

Visitor—The Bishop of Winchester.

On leaving this College, on the right, is the entrance to what was lately Magdalene Hall, but is now inhabited by members of Magdalene College. We shall describe the new Magdalene Hall, on the site of Hertford College, when we arrive at that part of our perambulation.

From Magdalene College we proceed under the elms into the High-street, pass the Angel

Inn, (which is on the left,) whence coaches go to all parts of the kingdom, and arrive at

☞ QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

* * * The Porter's Lodge of this College is at the further right-hand corner of the first quadrangle, at the narrow entrance opposite to St. Edmund's Hall.

This splendid structure is on the right-hand of the High-street, and opposite to University College. The whole area on which it is built forms an oblong square of three hundred feet in length, and two hundred and twenty in breadth, which is divided by the Chapel and Hall into two spacious courts. The foundation-stone of the south court or quadrangle (the front of which produces a striking effect in the View of the High-street,) was laid February 6, 1710, the birth-day of Queen Anne, by Dr. William Lancaster, Provost. It is one hundred and forty feet in length, by one hundred and thirty in breadth, having a lofty cloister supported by square pillars on the east, west, and south sides. Over the west cloister are two stories, containing the apartments of the Fellows, the Provost's Lodgings, and a Gallery communicating with the Hall and Common Room. In the east are also apartments for the different Members of the Society; and on the north are the Chapel and Hall. The south part presents to the street the lateral fronts of the east and west sides, with their pediments and statues, which are connected by a decorated wall, enriched with a central gateway, or grand entrance; above whose arch rises an open cupola, containing the statue of Queen Caroline, the consort of George II. The north side is occupied by a grand Doric elevation. It consists of an enriched central pediment, supported by four

lofty columns, with their appropriate entablatures, flanked by the Chapel and Hall, with large windows, finishing in a circle, and pilasters between them. The whole is crowned with a balustrade and an elegant cupola of the Ionic order. This quadrangle possesses, when viewed from the High-street, a general resemblance to the Palace of the Luxembourg in Paris. On the front of this College are six figures; the two on pediments are Jupiter and Apollo; the remaining four are subjects which we conceive to be emblematical of Mathematics, Geography, Medicine, and Religion.

Hawksmoor is the nominal architect of this College; but, from its superiority to his other works, the design has been referred to his great master, Sir Christopher Wren. The interior Court, or north quadrangle, is one hundred and thirty feet in length, and ninety in breadth. The north, east, and south sides contain apartments for the Society; and the Library occupies the west. The entrance to it is through a passage between the Hall and Chapel.

Very considerable sums had been given, and bequests made, towards the building of this College; but, from various causes, they were not found sufficient to complete it. To forward this object, Queen Caroline, who was herself an admirer of learning, gave, in the year 1733, 1000*l.*; and the east side was chiefly built by the bounty of John Michel, Esq. Early in the morning of December 18th, 1778, a fire broke out in the attic chamber in the staircase, No. 2, adjoining to the Provost's Lodgings; and, in a few hours, the west wing of the front quadrangle was destroyed, the shell only remaining. Towards the repairs of the loss sustained by this sudden and violent conflagration, Queen

Charlotte was pleased to subscribe 1000*l.* The Society also received voluntary contributions from many distinguished persons, collegiate bodies, and others, towards the reconstruction of the building.

The HALL is sixty feet long, and thirty broad, with an arched roof, of a proportionate height, and decorated with the Doric order. The chimney-piece is of marble, on which stands a bust of Aristotle, generally said to be a great likeness of Buonaparte. This room is furnished with various portraits in the windows and on the walls. Among the former are those of Edward III. and his Queen Philippa; Edward IV. and Henry V.; Sir Joseph Williamson; Provost Lancaster; the Founder; Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta; Charles II. with his Queen Catharine; with various heraldic decorations and other devices. On the walls are the portraits of Robert de Eglesfield, the Founder; Charles I. and his Queen; Queen Philippa and Queen Anne; Queen Caroline and Queen Charlotte; Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III., and Henry V. both by Burnell; Dr. Lancaster, Dr. Smith, and Dr. Halton, Provosts; John Michel, Esq. second Founder; Sir Joseph Williamson; Lady Elizabeth Hastings; Addison; Tickell; Cartwright, Bishop of Chester; Gibson, Bishop of London; and Dr. Crakanthorp. In the gallery, at the west end of the Hall, are the portraits of six queens — Margaret, Queen of Scots; Queen Elizabeth; Mary, Queen of Scots; Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.; Catharine, wife of Charles II. and Queen Anne; all of which were given to the College by George Clarke, D.C.L. some time Fellow of All Souls' College, and one of the representatives in Parliament of this Uni-

versity: here are also the portraits of Edward III. Henry V. John Michel, Esq. and others.

The LIBRARY is a large and noble apartment: it was completed in 1694. It is 123 feet in length, and 30 in breadth. The bookcases are delicately carved, and the ceiling enriched with compartments in stucco. This fine room is ornamented with a large Orrery given by six Gentlemen Commoners belonging to the College, in 1763; a cast of the Florentine Boat, in plaster of Paris, presented by Sir Roger Newdigate; and two ancient portraits on glass of Henry V. and Cardinal Beaufort, presented to the Society by Alderman Fletcher. The elegant entrance door is of stone, and of the Corinthian order. Over it are the portraits of the Founder, and Dr. Lancaster; on the west side are others of Bishop Barlow, Potter, Langbaine, Dr. Haltoun, Dr. Fothergill, Edward IV. &c. At the north end are Queen Charlotte, Charles I., a much-admired portrait of Fuller the painter, taken by himself when in a state of intoxication, and a curious portrait, supposed to be that of the member of this College who killed the wild boar in Shotover forest. The Library contains upwards of 18,000 volumes.

The CHAPEL, the interior of which is of the Corinthian order, is one hundred feet long, and thirty broad. The windows, removed from the old Chapel, were all painted by Van Linge, in 1636, and repaired by Price, in 1715, with the exception of four, which are supposed to have been executed three centuries ago, and which still retain much of their original brilliancy. The foundation of this Chapel was laid in 1713-14, and dedicated in 1719. The ceiling is decorated with a painting of the Ascension, by Sir James Thornhill; and in the middle

window is the Holy Family, by Price. Beneath it is a copy by Mengs, of *La Notte*, The Night, Correggio's celebrated work in the Dresden Gallery, which was presented to the Society by the late Mr. Robson, of Bond-street. In the two windows, on the south-side of the Chancel, are, The Ascent from the Sepulchre and The Ascension. In those on the north-side, The Resurrection of the Dead and The Last Judgment. In the first window of the south-side of the Chapel, The Adoration of the Magi; in the second, The Descent of the Holy Ghost; in the third, the representation of a Bishop and two Popes, in their respective robes;—in the fourth, on the south in the ante-chapel, the figures of St. John of Beverly; St. Robert, and St. Anne. In the first window, on the north-side of the Chapel, The Last Supper; in the second, The Salutation; in the third, three Bishops; in the fourth, on the north, in the ante-chapel, the figures of St. Adhelm, St. Osmund, and St. Lawrence. The massy marble pillars near the altar are finely executed. The reading-desk is supported by a brass eagle of fine workmanship. It was made by W. Borroughes in 1662. The screen is elegantly carved and generally admired.

In the Buttery is a very ancient and curious drinking horn, which holds two quarts, said to have been presented to the College by Queen Philippa. It is richly ornamented with silver gilt; on the lid is a silver eagle of curious workmanship, and it is supported by eagles' claws. On several parts of it is inscribed the word Wacceyl (Wassail, a Saxon phrase for drinking healths.) This horn merits the attention of the antiquary, and it may with propriety be ranked amongst the curiosities of Oxford.

In the Gallery is a fine engraving of this curious Cup, by Mr. Skelton, of this city.

This College was founded by Robert de Eglesfield, Confessor to Philippa, Queen of Edward III. The Charter to constitute it a Collegiate Hall, was obtained from Edward III. January 18th, 1340. A curious circumstance is combined with the name of Eglesfield, which continues to form a ceremonial observed by the College. On New Year's Day the Bursar presents each member with a needle and thread, addressing him at the same time in these terms: "Take this and be thrifty." This custom is supposed to have been derived from the words *aiguille et fil, needle and thread*, in a fanciful allusion to the name of the Founder.

The members of this College have been, from the days of the Founder to the present time, called to their dinner by the sound of a trumpet; and a boar's head, decorated with Christmas ornaments, is, on every Christmas Day, carried in procession into the Hall, accompanied with an ancient song. The traditional origin of this custom is as follows: a member of this College, walking in Shotover forest, near Oxford, and reading Aristotle, was suddenly attacked by a wild boar, which ran at him open-mouthed. Not at all alarmed, the youth, with great logical composure, thrust the volume into his throat, cried out, *Græcum est*, and fairly choked the infuriate animal. The custom of serving up a boar's head at the tables of the great, with much ceremony, was formerly very general on Christmas Day.

This College is indebted for what is called the NEW FOUNDATION, to John Michel, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey, who, at his death, in 1739, bequeathed upwards of 500*l.* per annum, for eight Master Fellows, four Bachelor Scholars, and four Exhibitioners, and for the purchase of advowsons. The OLD FOUNDATION consists of a Provost, sixteen Fellows, two Chaplains, eight Tabarders, (from the *tabard*, a short gown which they formerly wore,) with twelve probationary Scholars, and three Clerks. The number of members on the books is three hundred and thirty.

Visitor—The Archbishop of York.

Opposite the eastern side of Queen's College, in the lane called Queen's Lane, is

ST. EDMUND'S HALL.

This Hall was, in 1557, transferred to Queen's College, when an agreement was entered into with the Chancellor of the University, that that Society should have the nomination of a Principal; a privilege which they continue to enjoy. The Chapel and the Library were built by Stephen Penton, B.D. Principal, who defrayed a large proportion of the expenses. The Chapel was consecrated, April 7, 1682, by Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford, and dedicated to St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury. The number of members on the books is upwards of one hundred.

Visitor—The Chancellor of the University.

CLOSE TO ST. EDMUND'S HALL IS THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER IN THE EAST.

This Church was partly built in the ninth century. What remains of its most ancient parts is supposed to be the Chancel, the other portion having, according to Hearne, been rebuilt during the reign of Henry V. Underneath the Chancel is a very curious crypt, still in good preservation, although now used as a charnel-house. Its arches are supported by four ranges of low Saxon columns. It deserves the attention of the antiquary and the curious stranger. Some of the windows in the Church are ornamented with old painted glass. There are two entrances to the pulpit, one of which, used by the University preachers only, leads through a pillar. At the west end of the north aisle is a square tower, containing six bells, which has the appearance of greater antiquity than that assigned to it by Hearne. This was formerly

the University Church, and the University Sermons are still preached here on Sunday afternoons during Lent, and on Easter Sunday. St. Peter's parish is thus spoken of in one of the early Guides:—" This has more to boast of than any other parish in Europe, or even in the world, as containing within itself, besides the grand Colleges (not to say palaces) of Magdalene, New, Queen's, and in part, University ; also Hertford, the Halls of St. Edmund and Magdalene, and part of St. Alban's ; and as having two peals of ten bells, one of six, and three organs, two of which are used twice a day in choral service."

Opposite to Queen's is

☞ UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

* * * The Porter's Lodge is on the left of the gateway of the western entrance.

We enter this College by the large quadrangle, an hundred feet square, which presents a noble appearance. The Chapel and Hall, on the south side, have undergone considerable characteristic and judicious alterations, after the designs of Dr. Griffith, the late Master. These have been effected by lengthening the windows, by the addition of buttresses, battlements, and pinnacles, and by the changing the former clumsy centre into an elegant Gothic bow window and pediment. Above the gateway are two statues; that on the outside represents Queen Anne, and the other on the inner side, James II. The latter was presented to the Society by a Roman Catholic, when Mr. Obadiah Walker

was Master.* The Hall was begun in 1640; but in consequence of the unsettled state of the University during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, it was not completed till the reign of Charles II. In the year 1766, its interior received considerable alterations and improvements. The fire-place in the centre of the room was removed, and a chimney erected on the south-side. The roof was ceiled, the wainscot put up, a screen erected at the lower end, the floor newly paved, and the whole ornamented in the Gothic style. The expense, which amounted to nearly 1200*l.* was defrayed by the generous contributions of the Master and Fellows, and many others who had been, or were then members of the Society. The chimney-piece, which is of an elegant design, suited to the character of the place, was the donation of Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. D.C.L. some time Gentleman Commoner of this College, and during many years one of the representatives of the University in Parliament. The arms of the contributors decorate the wainscot, over which are hung the portraits of the Earl of Radnor; Sir Robert Chambers; Sir William Jones; the Marquis of Hastings, a full length, by Hopper; Sir Roger Newdigate, a full length; Mr. Wyndham, by Lawrence; Lord Stowell; and the Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor, by Owen. The south window contains the figures of Moses, Elias, and our Saviour, in painted glass, by Henry Giles, dated 1687. It has lately been much improved and ornamented. On the fine

* This statue deserves notice, as only two are known to exist in England: this in Oxford, and one in brass, of superior workmanship, by Grinlin Gibbons, behind the Banqueting-house, Whitehall, London.

roof are displayed the arms of the principal benefactors.

The COMMON Room contains an excellent bust of Alfred, executed by Wilton, after a model of Rysbrach, which was presented to the College by the Earl of Radnor, in 1771; also a very fine bust of the late Mr. Pitt, by Nollekens, presented by a few members of this Society in 1811; the portraits of Henry IV. and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, burnt in wood, by Dr. Griffith, the late Master; and two very scarce and valuable engraved portraits of Dr. Johnson, (who used to spend much of his time in this room,) and Sir W. Jones.

The LIBRARY is on the south side, beyond the principal quadrangle, and was finished in 1669. It contains many valuable manuscripts and printed books.

The CHAPEL was completed in 1665. The east window is of painted glass: the Nativity, by Henry Giles, of York. It was the gift of Dr. Radcliffe, in 1687. The north and south windows are also of painted glass, and were executed by Van Linge, in 1641, the subjects of which are as follow, beginning near the altar at the south end:—1. The Fall of Man; Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise. 2. Adam lamenting his fallen estate, with Eve and her Children. In another compartment, Abraham entertaining the Angels; and in the back ground a man tilling the earth, and cattle in their stalls. 3. Abraham offering Isaac. 4. Christ supping in the house of Martha and Mary. On the north-side are, 1. Jacob's Vision of the Ladder. 2. Elijah's Ascent to Heaven in a Chariot of Fire. 3. Jonas and the Whale. In the ante-chapel, Christ driving the buyers and sellers from the Temple. The inner roof, which was

formerly of wood, having been removed for the purpose of repairing the timber of the roof, has been replaced by a handsome, groined, Gothic ceiling. The screen is beautifully composed of the Corinthian order, with its enrichments, and is exquisitely carved by Grinlin Gibbons. The Altar-piece is a copy of the Salvator Mundi of Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood by Dr. Griffith, the late Master. The carved work over the altar is of most beautiful workmanship, by Grinlin Gibbons. Near the altar, on the south-side, is a monument by Flaxman, in memory of Dr. Nathan Wetherell, who presided over this College during the long period of forty-four years. The wainscot of the ante-chapel has been removed, and an arch formed at the west end, to receive a monument to the memory of the celebrated Sir William Jones, formerly a Fellow of this College. It was executed by Flaxman, and the bas-relief represents Sir William in the act of translating and forming a digest of the Hindoo Laws, from the sacred books, or Vedas, which the Bramins appear to be reading to him. This memorial was originally designed by Lady Jones to be sent to Calcutta, but the East India Company having determined to erect one there at their own expense, it was presented to this College, and that which it was meant should be placed here by the friends of Sir William Jones, was transferred to the University Church. Under the window in the ante-chapel is another fine monument, also by Flaxman, to the memory of Sir Robert Chambers, a member of this College, the gift of Lady Chambers; and near it a newly-erected monument, by the same artist, to the memory of Mr. Rolleston, a Fellow, Tutor, and most distinguished member of this Society,

placed here at the expense of his friend and pupil, John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq. M.A. and a Gentleman Commoner of this College; also a monument to the memory of Mr. Thomas Musgrave, youngest son of Sir J. C. Musgrave, Bart. and a Commoner of this College, who was drowned in the Isis, June 5th, 1822.

On the eastern side of the principal quadrangle, we enter the small court by a narrow passage. This court has only three sides, each of them about eighty feet in length; it opens to the south, on the Master's garden. The north and east sides, which contain the Master's lodgings, were erected by the munificence of Dr. Radcliffe. Above the gateway of the court, towards the street, is a statue of Queen Mary; and, in a similar position, within, is that of Dr. Radcliffe, with the emblems of Medicine in his right hand. The following inscription is on a tablet beneath it:—

Et intra sua moenia votiva RADCLIVIUM
Qui COLLEGIUM hoc
Divino ingenio alumnus olim ornavit,
Benevolentia dein, quoad vixit, summa fovit,
Munificentia pari moriens amplificavit.

The grand front of this College extends upwards of 260 feet, with a tower over each gateway, at equal distances from the extremities. It is a noble ornament of the High-street, in which it stands.

A curious and very ancient custom is observed in this College, which is called "*chopping at the tree*." On Easter Sunday, annually, the representation of a tree, dressed up with evergreens and flowers, is placed on a turf close to the buttery, and every member, then resident, as he leaves the Hall after dinner, chops at the tree with a cleaver. On this occasion the cook

stands by with a plate, in which the Master deposits half-a-guinea, each Fellow five shillings, and the other members half-a-crown each. Of the real origin of this custom scarcely anything is known; but it has been handed down almost from time immemorial.

The foundation of this College is, by some antiquaries, attributed to King Alfred; but on this subject the more remote historians, such as were nearly contemporaries of this great Prince, are entirely silent; so that there is little doubt but William of Durham, Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, who died in 1249, was the real Founder. The first notice of a Governor of the Society, under the title of "Senior Socius," occurs in 1219. The foundation consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, and seventeen Scholars and Exhibitioners: the usual number of Members on the books is about two hundred and twenty.

Visitor—The King.

Just beyond this College is the **OXFORD OLD BANK**, opposite to which stands

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.

* * * The Porter's Lodge is in the gateway of the entrance from the High-street into the western Quadrangle.

The front of this College has lately been repaired and its appearance much improved.

The gateway of the old quadrangle, at the western extremity, is the principal entrance from the High-street. This quadrangle is about 124 feet in length, and 72 in breadth. In it is a curious dial, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, which shews the time to a minute, having two half rays and one whole ray for every hour, and the minutes marked on the sides of the rays, fifteen on each side. The new quadrangle, which is 172 feet in length, and 155 in breadth, contains the Library on the north; the Chapel and Hall on the south; the cloister and the

entrance opposite Radcliffe's Library, on the west; and the Common Room and other apartments, with the two Gothic Towers, on the east.

The magnificent LIBRARY is 198 feet in length, 40 in height, and 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, except in the central recess to the north, which is 51 $\frac{1}{4}$. It now contains about 40,000 volumes, and is increasing annually by funds derived from an estate in the County of Oxford, appropriated to that purpose. It is fitted up with a rich wainscot, decorated with Doric and Ionic pilasters, the lower range supporting a gallery that surrounds three sides, over which are the following busts, in bronze, of some of the most eminent Fellows of the College, cast by Sir H. Cheere, Knight, with a vase between each of them:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Sir Anthony Shirley | 14 Brian Dupper, D.D. Bp.
of Winchester |
| 2 Sir William Petre | 15 David Pole, LL.D. Bp.
of Peterborough |
| 3 George Clarke, LL.D. | 16 Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of
Down and Connor |
| 4 Sir Daniel Dunn | 17 John Norris, M.A. |
| 5 Henry Coventry, Esq. | 18 Thomas Sydenham, M.D. |
| 6 Sir Robert Weston | 19 Thomas Linacre, M.D. |
| 7 Sir William Trumbull | 20 Sir Clement Edmonds,
M.A. |
| 8 Charles Talbot, LL.D. | 21 Sir Wm. Byrde, LL.D. |
| 9 Sir Christopher Wren | 22 Sir Nath. Lloyd, LL.D. |
| 10 Richard Steward, LL.D. | 23 Robert Hovenden, D.D.
Warden |
| 11 Thomas Tanner, D.D. Bp.
of St. Asaph | 24 Sir John Mason |
| 12 James Goldwell, Bishop
of Norwich | |
| 13 Gilbert Sheldon, D.D.
Abp. of Canterbury | |

In the centre of this Library is a planetarium, kept in motion by machinery, and wound up once in eight days. A cast from the bust of the Founder in the Hall, by Roubillac, and a large statue of Codrington by Sir H. Cheere, complete the decorations of this splendid room. The ante-library and other rooms at the south end, are

decorated with painted glass, on which, among figures of Saints, Fathers, and Bishops, are those of Henry VI. and Archbishop Chichele, both of which have been engraved by Bartolozzi: they are supposed to be coeval with the foundation of the College. The figures of Alfred and Athelstan are engraved in Spelman's Life of the former Prince. Another, of John of Gaunt, engraved in Carter's Specimens, is not improbably conjectured to have been executed in his lifetime, and placed at All Souls' by the Founder himself. The tripod, in the vestibule of this Library, was found at Corinth, and for some time was preserved in the Museum of Anthony Lefroy, Esq. who, in 1771, presented it to this College.

The CHAPEL.—No Chapel in Oxford is more generally admired than this. Beautiful simplicity of decoration, and great strength and harmony of colouring, are here so blended as to make the *coup d'œil* both awful and imposing. Its melancholy yet pleasing gloom seems to be peculiarly adapted to a place of worship. Immediately over the communion table, is the beautiful '*Noli me tangere*' of Raphael Mengs; it occupies the centre of a small Grecian portico of the Corinthian order, and is considered as one of the finest paintings of that master, who received for it the sum of three hundred guineas. It represents our Saviour's appearance to Mary Magdalene in the garden, and at that precise moment when he says to her "Touch me not, for I am not yet ascended to my Father," &c. Above, is a remarkably fine painting, *al fresco*, figurative of the Assumption of the Founder, by Sir James Thornhill, by whom also are the vases, on which are represented the two sacraments, likewise the ceiling, and the ten figures

between the windows, four of which are the holy Fathers to whom the Chapel is dedicated. The windows are painted in *chiar' oscuro* by Lovegrove of Marlow, and the western window by Eginton. The ante-chapel is divided from the inner one by an elegant screen, constructed by Sir Christopher Wren. Beneath the western window is a marble statue of Sir William Blackstone, some time Fellow of this College, the first Vinerian Professor of Common Law in this University, and afterwards one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He is represented sitting in his robes, his right hand resting on a volume of his Commentaries, and holding Magna Charta in his left, of which he published the most correct edition. Bacon was the sculptor; and the cost, which was four hundred and fifty guineas, was defrayed by Viscount Tracy, Warden, Dr. Buckler, Sub-warden, and other Fellows. The ante-chapel is 70 feet long, and 30 broad. The inner Chapel is of the same dimensions.

The HALL.—This fine room is decorated with a large picture, given by Thomas Palmer, Esq. some time Member for the University, and formerly Fellow of this College, representing "The finding of the Law, and King Josiah rending his robe," by Sir James Thornhill; and with portraits of the Founders; Archbishop Chichele, and King Henry VI.; of Archbishop Sheldon, and Dr. Vernon, Archbishop of York; Viscount Tracy, and Dr. Isham, former Wardens; the Hon. Edward Legge, D.C.L. Bishop of Oxford, late Warden; Colonel Codrington, Founder of the Library; Bishops Jeremy Taylor, Tanner, and North; Lord Chancellors Northington and Talbot; Chief Justice Willes; Sir Wm. Blackstone; Sir Christopher Wren; Young, the

poet; Linacre; Sydenham; Sir Nathaniel Lloyd; Sir John Newbolt; Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Winchester; the Hon. Ch. Stewart, D.D. Bishop of Quebec; Reginald Heber, D.D. the late Bishop of Calcutta; Rd. Vaughan, Esq.; the Hon. and Rev. Rd. Trevor, D.C.L. Bishop of Durham, and other eminent Fellows of the College. Facing the fire-place is a handsome stove of carved stone-work, which forms a pedestal to Roubillac's much-admired bust of the Founder. Armorial bearings complete the characteristic embellishments of this refectory.—The buttery and kitchen adjoining were built at the same time with the Hall. The buttery,* which is of an oval form, and remarkable for a fine arched roof, designed by Dr. Clarke, contains a bust of Giles Bennet, manciple; and another of Hawksmoor, the architect; also a very curious antique salt-cellar, upwards of four hundred years old, of silver gilt, supported by a figure armed with a sword. The cover is of crystal set in silver. The whole is about eighteen inches in height. It originally belonged to the Founder, Archbishop Chichele, and was given to this College by a descendant of the Chichele family. It is placed in the Hall during dinner, on All Souls' Day, Easter Day, Whitsunday, and Christmas Day. The Lodgings of the Warden front the High-street.

This College was founded by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the first stone was laid with great solemnity in 1457. The Society consists of a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, and six Clerks. The number of members on the books is generally about ninety. The Fellows are elected from other Colleges of the University; such only being eligible as were either born in the province of Canterbury, or can prove themselves of kin to the Founder.

* This room is not shewn to strangers.

A curious custom is occasionally observed in this College on the 14th of January; that of keeping the Mallard Night, in commemoration of the discovery of a very large mallard, or drake, in a drain, when digging for the foundation of the College. When this celebration takes place, an old song, called "The Swopping, Swopping Mallard," is always sung. This song is in the humorous publication called "The Oxford Sausage."

Visitor—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

At a few paces from All Souls' College, stands

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

The lofty spire of which renders it a conspicuous object. It is called the University Church. The parishioners of St. Mary's make use of it for Sunday and weekly prayers, and for sermons on those Sundays when the University sermons are preached elsewhere.* The University sermons are preached here on the mornings of every Sunday, excepting Easter Sunday, Trinity Sunday, and when the turn comes to the Dean or Canons of Christ Church, who always preach in their own Cathedral. The Sunday afternoon sermons are also preached here, except during Lent, and on Easter Day, when they are at St. Peter's in the East. To the foregoing rule other exceptions must be added; such as Christmas Day, Lady Day, and some other holydays happening on a Sunday. The University sermons are preached by Doctors and Bachelors in Divinity, Doctors and Bachelors in Civil Law, and Masters of Arts, in their turns. There are ten select

* A sermon is preached at St. Mary's Church on Sunday, at four in the afternoon, by the vicar of the parish, for general accommodation; particularly for those who are unable to attend morning service.

Preachers appointed, five of whom annually go out of office. The person whose turn happens in the time of Vacation, or on any day during Term, except Sunday, is at liberty to procure any one qualified, to supply his place. If the turn happen on a Sunday in Term, no one but a select Preacher is allowed to be his substitute. The names of the University preachers for the day, and the church or chapel in which the sermons will be preached, may be known on Saturday, or on the morning of Sunday, they being exhibited for general information near the buttery or hall of every college. In the Long Vacation there are no University sermons.

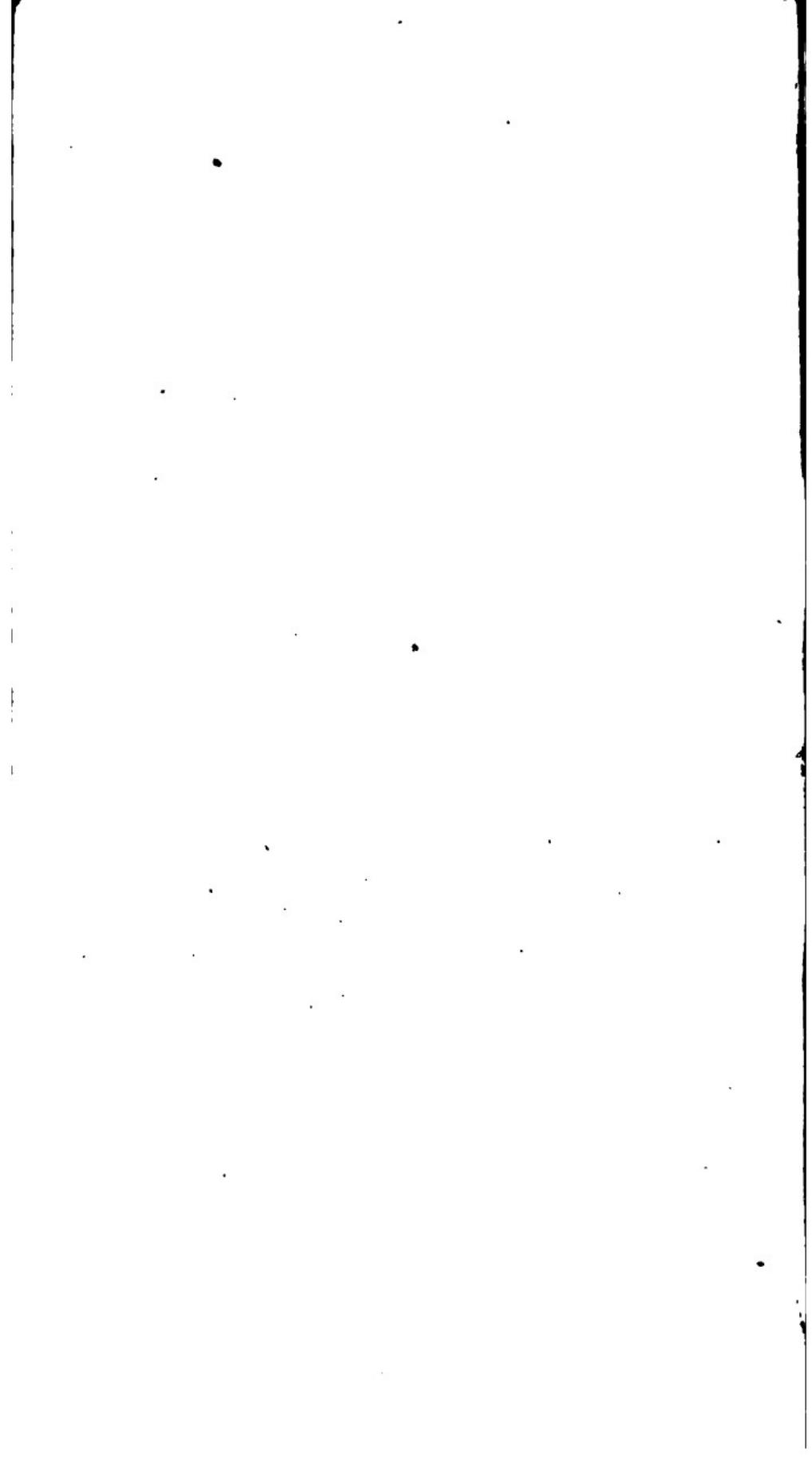
This spacious Gothic structure was finished in the year 1498. On the north-side of the Church is the monumental Chapel of Adam de Brom, the Founder of Oriel College, the Provost and Fellows of which Society are the Patrons of the Vicarage. On the north-side of the chancel is the Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his Lectures. The arch between the area and the chancel supports an organ by Smith. The front is in the best style of Henry VII.'s reign; but it is much disfigured by the porch, with its heavy twisted columns, over which is a statue of the Virgin, with the infant Christ in her arms. The steeple is 180 feet high. In the Tower there are six large fine-toned bells.

In the square behind St. Mary's Church, stands that magnificent structure,

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

This fine building was begun in 1737; and was opened with great public ceremony by the trustees under the will of the Founder, Dr.





Radcliffe, on the 13th of April, 1749. This great benefactor to the University left 40,000*l.* for the erection of this Library, 150*l.* per annum to the Librarian, 100*l.* per annum for the purchase of books, and 100*l.* per annum to keep the library in repair.* Dr. Radcliffe proposed in his lifetime to enlarge the Bodleian Library, by a room 90 feet long, built out from the west window of the Selden Library. Of this building the lower part would have formed the Library of Exeter College, on whose ground it would have been erected. To the failure of this design we owe the present magnificent structure. *Atterbury's Correspondence*, vol. iii.

Dr. Radcliffe died on the 1st of November, 1714, in his 65th year, and was buried publicly on the 3rd of December, 1714, in St. Mary's Church, on the north-west side of the organ, "just at the entrance of the door that goes to the organ-loft, and the said door is to be shut up, and an entrance made elsewhere." (*T. Hearne's MSS.*) The present staircase to the organ-loft was made in consequence of this arrangement. An inscription lately placed on one of the squares of the pavement points out the grave.

In the Bodleian Library may be seen a copy of the "Exequiae Cl. Viro J. R. ab Oxon. Academia Solutæ;" fol. Oxon. 1715. Prefixed to the verses are, *Oratio Funebris in Dom. Convocationis—Oratio habita in margine Tumuli—and, Literæ Academæ Testamenti Radcliviani Curatoribus.*

The architect of this library was Gibbs, and it may be reckoned among the best of his works; for in whatever point of view it is seen,

* The trustees have lately determined to appropriate the Library to the reception of books in Natural History and Medicine.

it adds greatly to the beauty of Oxford. We ascend to the superb room which contains the books, by a very handsome stone staircase. In this staircase, over the door of entrance to the library, is the portrait of the Founder, painted by Sir G. Kneller, in 1712, said to be the only original picture of Dr. R. In the Library over the entrance, is a fine statue of Dr. Radcliffe, by Rysbrach. Opposite this door are two beautiful Roman candlesticks, found at Tivoli, in the rains of the Emperor Adrian's palace, and presented to the University by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. In the Library are fine casts of the Laocoön, Apollo Belvidere, Diana and Fawn, Fighting Gladiator, Townley Venus, Antinous, Discobolus, the Boxers, Cupid, Diana Robing, and the Warwick Vase; busts of Niobe, Clytie or Isis, Lucius Verus, Alexander, Homer, Antinous Bacchante, and six very fine marble busts of the Belvidere Apollo, Æsculapius, Galen, Hippocrates, Aristotle, and Pliny, by Signor Nastri, of Florence. All the above casts and busts were presented to this Library by J. S. and P. B. Duncan, Esqrs. Fellows of New College. Above is a handsome gallery, over one of the entrances to which is a bust of Gibbs, the architect.

The dome is eighty feet from the floor, and is richly ornamented with stucco. We recommend those who visit this Library on a fine day to ascend to the commencement of the dome; the staircase is very good, and the slight labour of ascent will be amply repaid by the beautiful view. From this place Barker painted his Panorama of Oxford, which was exhibited in London some years since.

On the 14th of June, 1814, George IV. then Prince Regent, the late Emperor of Russia, the

King of Prussia, the late Duke of York, the late Duchess of Oldenburg, many other royal personages, several of the nobility, the great officers of state, &c. to the number of nearly two hundred, partook of a most magnificent dinner in this Library, provided by the University. The splendour of this fête can only be exceeded by the imaginary scenes of oriental description. The tables were loaded with elegant plate, the dresses of the company were superb, and many of them unique, as over their court dresses and regiments, all those princes, noblemen, and gentlemen, who had received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law, wore the scarlet academic robes of that degree.

On leaving the Library, and walking a few paces westward, is the entrance to

BRASENNOSE COLLEGE,

Or, the King's Hall and College of Brasenose.

* * * Porter's Lodge is in the gateway on the right.

This College received its title from the circumstance of its standing on the ground formerly occupied by Brasenose Hall, which had a large brass knocker on the gate in the shape of a nose. In the centre of the large quadrangle is a cast, generally called "Cain and Abel," though supposed by some to be "Sampson killing a Philistine with the jaw-bone of an ass," and by others considered as the study of some sculptor, whose principal object was the display of muscular strength and action. It was given to the College by Dr. Clarke, of All Souls, who purchased it from a statuary in London. This quadrangle contains the Hall and apartments for the Society. The lesser court, on the left, contains the Library and Chapel. The HALL

is a fine spacious room, which contains portraits of the Founders, and King Alfred ; of Dean Nowell, Radcliffe, Yate, Yarborough, by *Romney*, Cleaver, late Bishop of St. Asaph, by *Hoppner*, and Hodson, by *Phillips*, Principale ; of Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, Mrs. Joyce Frankland, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, John Lord Mordaunt, Dr. Latham, and the late Marquis of Buckingham, the two last by *Jackson*, and of Burton, the author of the “Anatomy of Melancholy.” In this refectory are also busts of the Founders. In the fine bay window at the upper end, on the left, are portraits of the Founders ; the opposite window has lately been decorated with rich painted glass, and now forms an elegant ornament to this handsome room. Over the door towards the quadrangle are two very ancient busts of Alfred and John Scotus Erigena ; the former is said to have been discovered when the workmen were digging the foundation of the College.

The LIBRARY was rebuilt in 1780, and ornamented with a very elegant ceiling by Wyatt. It is a neat room, well stocked with books. At the upper end is a very fine bust of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University, by Nollekens, presented to the Society by his Lordship.

The CHAPEL, finished in 1666, has lately been repaired and much improved. The beautiful east window, the gift of Principal Cawley, was executed by Pearson, in 1776, after the designs of Mortimer. It represents Christ and the four Evangelists. The altar is deservedly admired for the taste and elegance of its decorations, and the roof, for the perfect resemblance which it bears to stone-work. The eagle, used as a reading desk, is of very fine workmanship ; it

was presented to the Society by Thomas Lee Dummer, Esq. formerly a Gentleman Commoner of this College. There is a monument in the ante-chapel, to the memory of Dr. Shippen, Principal from 1710 to 1745, the bust on which is said to be an exact resemblance of that excellent man. The epitaph, which is generally admired, was from the pen of Dr. Frewin, an eminent physician of Oxford. There is also a very elegant monument by Bacon, to the memory of Dr. Cleaver, Bishop of St. Asaph, and formerly Principal of this College; another to the memory of the late Principal, Dr. Hodson, by Manning; and a plain mural tablet, by Chauntrey, to the memory of the Rev. H. Cholmondeley, Dean of Chester, and some time Fellow of this Society. The Principal resides in a handsome house in the High-street, a short distance from the west end of St. Mary's Church.

This College was founded by William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, in 1509.—The present foundation consists of a Principal and twenty Fellows. There are also thirty-two Scholarships, and fifteen Exhibitions. The number of members on the books is upwards of four hundred.

Visitor.—The Bishop of Lincoln.

Proceeding across Radcliffe-square, opposite the north gate of the Library, we enter the square of the

SCHOOLS.

This is a handsome quadrangle: three sides of the upper story form the Picture Gallery; beneath are the Schools appropriated to the different sciences, and the receptacle of the marbles and statues. We know from experience,

that strangers often suppose, from their title, that these Schools are for the education of youth. To undeceive them, it is necessary to state that they are not the property of any particular College, but belong to the University as a body, and are used for the examinations of candidates for degrees, and for some other purposes of a similar nature.

The gateway in this square, which is the entrance opposite Magdalene Hall, is curious on account of its consisting of the five orders of architecture. At the upper part of this tower is a stone statue of James I. in a sitting posture, presenting a copy of his own works to Fame with his right hand; with his left he gives another copy to the University of Oxford: over the throne are emblems of Justice, Peace, and Plenty. Wood asserts, that these “ pictures and emblems were once so glorious and splendid, being double gilt, that none, especially when the sun shined, could behold them.” In the tower of this gateway the Muniments and Registers of the University are preserved.

Immediately after entering this quadrangle from the Radcliffe-square, is, on the left, the staircase which leads to the Bodleian Library and the Picture Gallery, near the entrance of which a person is in attendance to shew them to strangers.

☞ THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY,

Or, the public Library of the University, which retains the name of its principal Founder, originally consisted of three large rooms united, forming the figure of a Roman H. To these have been added several other rooms; the first, on the north staircase, contains the valuable

collection of topographical books and manuscripts bequeathed to the University in 1799 by that learned antiquary, Mr. Gough; a second is appropriated to foreign, and a third to domestic periodical literature. Below the Library, on the south, or entrance staircase, is an apartment called the AUCTARIUM, fitted up in 1788 for the reception of the choicest manuscripts, early printed books, &c. In an adjoining room there is a very fine collection of oriental manuscripts, and beyond this are deposited the miscellaneous manuscripts of Archbishop Laud and other benefactors. Strangers fond of the study of bibliography, may, through the introduction of a Master of Arts, or any gentleman well known in the University, derive any information they may desire relative to the curious contents of this invaluable Library, from the Librarian, or Sub-Librarians.

All members of the University who have taken a degree, are admitted to study in the Library; no books are suffered to be taken from it. Literary characters, either natives or foreigners, are also allowed, on being properly recommended, to read and take extracts from the books in this collection. The following Portraits are in the Library:—Sir Thomas Bodley, Founder; James, Rouse, Barlow, Lockey, Hyde, Hudson, and Bowles, Librarians; Sir K. Digby; Grotius; Erasmus; Selden; Archbishop Usher; Hicks; Wanley; Lye; Bishop Atterbury; Lord Crewe; Dean Nowell; Dean Aldrich; Junius, an original and very spirited sketch by Vandyck; together with Chaucer; Gower; Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey; Sir Thos. Wyatt; Sir Thomas More; &c.; and Busts of Sir Thomas Bodley and Charles I.

This Library was founded on the remains of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester's, by Sir Thomas Bodley, who was born at Exeter in 1544, died in 1612, and was interred in Merton College Chapel, where there is a monument erected to his memory. It was first opened to the public in November, 1602. The Library is continually increasing by the addition of a copy of every book printed in this country, (claimed as a matter of right;) by donations, and by purchases. The officers are a Librarian, two Under-Librarians, and two Assistant-Librarians.—The Library is open, between Lady Day and Michaelmas, from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon; and during the other half-year from ten till three. It is closed on Sundays and State Holidays; from Christmas Eve to the first of January; on the feast of Epiphany; from Good Friday to Easter Tuesday; on the Ascension Day; Whit-Monday and Tuesdays; on the days of Encœnia and Commemoration; seven days immediately after the first of September, and eight days preceding the Visitation of the Library, which takes place on the eighth of November. On other Holidays it is opened immediately after the University Sermon.

On the left of the green door, by which we enter the Bodleian Library, is the

PICTURE GALLERY,

Which, besides the numerous portraits, landscapes and historical paintings, contains several busts, particularly a fine one of John, Duke of Marlborough, who died in 1722. This is in the window near the entrance: the other busts are in the centre room. In the first room are casts of Apollo and the Venus de Medici, and in the centre of the east side, or middle room, is a most superb statue in brass of William Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, from 1616 to 1630, universally admired for the excellence of its execution and the dignity and propriety of its attitude. It was designed by Rubens, and executed by Hubert le Soeur, who cast the equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross.

This Gallery contains the following Models of Ancient Buildings, chiefly made by M. Fouquet, of Paris:—

1. *The Arch of Constantine*, which stands at the foot of the Palatine Hill, very near the Colosseum; and erected by the senate in honour of Constantine's victory over Maxentius. The building consists of one large arch, with a smaller one on each side; and is ornamented with eight Corinthian pillars of giallo antico, with a statue over each.

2. *The Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva*, built upwards of four hundred years before the coming of Christ, during the administration of Pericles, who employed Callicrates and Ictinus as architects, under Phidias, to whom he committed the direction of all works of elegance and magnificence. Sir G. Wheeler, who visited this splendid temple in 1676, describes it as “consisting altogether of admirable white marble. There were forty-six pillars, forty-two feet high and seventeen and a half in circumference. The distance from pillar to pillar was seven feet four inches.” Great part of the pediment and frieze was taken down by Lord Elgin, and some time since was purchased by Government for the British Museum. Phidias made an ivory statue of Minerva for this temple, thirty-nine feet high, and decked with pure gold to the value of upwards of 120,000*l.* sterling.

3. *The Temple of the Sybil, or of Vesta, at Tivoli*. This beautiful temple, believed to be of the Augustan age, was circular, and surrounded originally with eighteen columns, of which ten only are now standing. The total height of the temple was about thirty-three feet. It is called the Temple of Vesta, merely on account of its circular form; but this was a common form of

ancient temples: it is, therefore, more probably, the famous Temple of the Sybil, to the situation of which it exactly answers. It may serve as a model of architecture, so perfect and so exquisitely beautiful are its design, its symmetry, and proportions.

4. *The Maison Carrée of Nîmes*, one of the most beautiful of ancient buildings in the world, as well as the best preserved. Maffei, who had seen all the buildings of Italy, expresses himself with so much admiration in speaking of this, that he says the sight of it alone is sufficient to give a taste for architecture to those who never had any. The order is Corinthian, the ornaments are so exquisitely delicate, and the proportions so just, that nothing, even in the age of Augustus, ever surpassed it. It was surrounded with thirty columns. Its length was seventy-two feet, and its breadth thirty-six feet. M. Seguier supposes it to have been consecrated to Caius and Lucius Cæsar, the adopted sons of Augustus.

5. *The Lantern of Demosthenes; or Choragic Monument of Lysicrates*. From the name of the Archon inscribed on the architrave, it appears that this building was erected three hundred and thirty years before the Christian era. The height of the original is thirty-three feet eleven inches; the diameter of the basement circle about eight feet.

6. *Temple of Fortuna Virilis*. This is considered by architects as one of the best specimens of the Ionic style to be seen in Rome. Vasi says, it is not only the most ancient but the most beautiful temple in Rome; that it was erected by Servius Tullius, as a tribute of gratitude to Fortune, for having raised him from the condition of a slave to the dignity of a

king, and that it was rebuilt or restored in the time of the Republic. About the year 872, this temple was changed into a church and dedicated to the Virgin.

7. *Theatre of Herculaneum.* This elegant model represents a Roman Theatre, which is now covered with lava, and can only be visited by descending through a steep tunnel, and only seen by torch-light. Although the town in which this building stands was swallowed up by an earthquake, which accompanied an eruption of Vesuvius, nearly 1750 years ago; yet the Theatre is preserved in a state of perfection beyond most other ancient edifices.

8. *The Erechtheum, Pandroseum, and Temple of Minerva Polias.* These temples are in the Acropolis, or citadel of Athens. The remains of the Erechtheum are of white marble, the architectural ornaments of very exquisite workmanship, and uncommonly curious. The columns of the front of the temple of Neptune are standing, with the architrave; and also the screen and portico of Minerva Polias, with a portion of the cella, retaining traces of the partition wall, which originally divided the temples. The capitals of the Ionic columns supporting the temple of Minerva Polias are of so astonishing a delicacy, that it seems incredible marble could be so finely sculptured. The Pandroseum is a small but very curious building. The entablature is supported by Caryatides, or female figures, the origin of which is as follows: The Carians had been long at war with the Athenians; but being at length totally vanquished, their wives were led away captives, and to perpetuate the memory of this event, trophies were erected, in which figures of women, dressed in the Caryatic manner, were used to support en-

tablatures, and though other female figures were afterwards used in the same manner, the name of Caryatides was always retained.

9. *Amphitheatre of Verona.* This is an exact representation in cork of the present state of this Amphitheatre, supposed to have been built about the time of the Emperor Adrian. According to Lalande, its diameter is 464 feet by 367; and that of the arena 225 by 133. Its circumference 1331 feet. From some stones which still are seen, it is conceived that it had a fourth story, and that the total height was from 110 to 120 feet. There were 45 rows of seats, which could contain above 22,000 persons, allowing a foot and a half for each place. The whole superficies is about four acres and nearly one-third. The whole building was erected without cement, and joined and secured by iron cramps, overlaid with lead. Only four of the external arches now remain.

10. *Temple of Neptune at Pæstum.* This model of one of the oldest buildings to be seen in Italy, was made by Mr. Wyatt, jun. an ingenious artist of this city, from a cork model brought from Naples. This hypæthral temple is supposed to have been coeval with the earliest period of the Grecian emigration to the south of Italy; it has six columns in the front, and fourteen on each side, including the angular ones. The upper step of the stylobate, or flight of steps, is a parallelogram, 195 feet 4 inches by 78 feet 10. The columns have twenty-four flutings. Not a single column, either of the outer peristyles, or of the vestibules, is wanting, and the entablature is nearly perfect all around. The columns are 6 feet 10 inches in diameter, and 28 feet 11 in height, including the capital; those of the interior range are 4 feet 8 inches in

diameter, and 19 feet 9 in height. The lower columns of this very ancient temple still remain, and seven of the upper. The lateral walls of the cella have almost disappeared. The stone used in this and the other buildings is a stalactite, formed by a calcareous deposit from water, and brought from the mountain Alburnus. A thin coating of stucco was laid over the whole to fill up the interstices of this porous stone. Age has given it a deep tint of reddish brown, which harmonizes well with the sombre appearance of the surrounding country.

"Taking into view (says Forsyth) the immemorial antiquity of these ruins, their astonishing preservation, their grandeur, their bold columnar elevation, at once massive and open, their severe simplicity of design; that simplicity in which art generally begins, and to which, after a thousand revolutions of ornaments, it again returns; taking all, I say, into one view, I do not hesitate to call these the most impressive monuments that I ever beheld on earth."*

The cases in this Gallery contain books belonging to the Bodleian Library.—The north and south sides are $129\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ broad; the east side $158\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $24\frac{1}{2}$.

Our limits will not permit us to insert a complete list of the excellent Portraits contained in this Gallery, which are now regularly numbered, and the names given by the attendant *Cicerone*; the following form a part of them:—

Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the Library, by Cornelius Jansen, over the entrance door: on the right of the entrance and onwards, a series of Chancellors of the University, viz. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Sir Thomas

* For an interesting and minute description of these models, and of the painting called the Schools of Athens, see the "Appendix to the Oxford Guide."

Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset; Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere; William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, by Vandyck; Wm. Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded in 1645; Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, by Lely; James Butler, Duke of Ormond, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Butler, Earl of Arran, by Sir James Thornhill; Lee, Earl of Lichfield, by Huddesford; North, Earl of Guilford, who died in 1792; the Duke of Portland, who died in 1809, by West. The founders of the different Colleges, by Sonmans, are on the left hand, beginning from the entrance, viz. Alfred, *University College*; John Balliol and Devorguilla his wife, *Balliol*; Walter de Merton, *Merton*; Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, *Exeter and Hertford*; Edward II. *Oriel and St. Mary Hall*; Robert Eglesfield, *Queen's*; William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, *New College*; Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, and Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, *Lincoln*; Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, *All Souls*; Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, *Magdalene*; Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, *Brasen-nose*; Fox, Bishop of Winchester, *Corpus*; Henry VIII, *Christ Church*; Sir Thomas Pope, *Trinity*; Sir Thomas White, *St. John's*; Queen Elizabeth, *Jesus*; Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, *Wadham*; Tescdale and Wightwick, *Pembroke*; Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart. *Worcester*; and Dr. Newton, *Hertford*.

The following are among the miscellaneous portraits:—

Charles, Duke of Grafton, by Sir J. Reynolds; Bishop Andrews; Archbishop Usher; Sir Henry Saville, by Garrett; Galileo; Father Paul; Casaubon; Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyck; Sir John Hawkyns, died in 1595; Sir Martin Frobisher; Charles XII. of Sweden, by Schroeder; Frederick I. of Prussia; Mary Queen of Scots, much admired, and supposed to be an original, given by Alderman Fletcher; Lord Burleigh on a mule, *ditto*; Grotius, by Rembrandt; Luther; Erasmus, by Holbein; Courayer; Cardinal Bentivoglio, by Penny; Locke, by Gibson; Dillenius; Sir P. Sydney, burnt on wood by the late Dr. Griffith, Master of University College; the Earl of Strafford, by Vandyck; Handel, an original, by Hudson, the only one that Handel ever sat to; James I.; Charles I. and his Queen; Henry, Prince of Wales; Princess Elizabeth Palatine; Charles II. and his Queen, by Lely; Charles II. when a boy; James Duke of York and his Duchess, by Lely; Duns Scotus, (who died in 1308,) by Spagnoletto: or, according to Hearne, by Ashfield, from his own invention; Laurence, Earl of Rochester, by Lely; Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himself; Isaac Fuller, said to have been taken by himself when in a state

of intoxication ; Dr. King, Principal of St. Mary Hall ; Dr. Wallis, a very fine full-length, by Kneller ; Chaucer ; Taylor, the Water Poet ; Ben Jonson ; Cowley ; Sam. Butler ; Ogilvie ; Sheffield, Duke of Normanby and Buckinghamshire ; Dryden ; Addison ; Pope ; Matthew Prior ; Dean Swift ; Creech ; George III. in his coronation robes, by Ramsay ; Josiah Pullen, Vice-Principal of Magdalene Hall, who planted Jo. Pullen's tree on Headington Hill ; &c.

Among the paintings are—

THE SCHOOLS OF ATHENS, supposed to be the work of Julio Romano, which is much admired ; its celebrity has induced several artists to copy it :* the Death of General Wolfe, in 1759, by Penny ; the Marquis of Granby, on horseback, bestowing charity on a sick soldier and his family, by Penny ; our Saviour appearing to his Disciples after his Resurrection, by Jordaeus of Antwerp ; Moses striking the Rock, by the same artist ; a Flemish Peasant with a basket on his arm, and two boys stealing fruit, by Frank Hall ; a Calm Sea, by Vilnart ; a Storm in Haerlem Meer, by Porcellus ; the Fleet of England, commanded by James Duke of York, 1673, by Phillips ; the Seven Vices, painted on copper, by Godfrey Schalken, viz. Pride, Lust, Envy, Sloth, Avarice, Drunkenness, and Revenge ; a fine Claude, and several other Landscapes by Lord Harcourt, Oldfield Bowles, Esq. &c. ; very fine and correct copies of Raphael's celebrated Cartoons, (seven in number) presented to the University by the late Duke of Marlborough, which are on the north side of the gallery, where they stand in the following order :—Christ's Charge to his Apostles ; the Miraculous Draught of Fishes ; the Death of Ananias ; Paul preaching at Athens ; Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck blind ; the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas ; and Peter and John healing the Cripples at the Beautiful-Gate. The fine old painted glass in the windows opposite the statue of the Earl of Pembroke, was the gift of the late venerable Alderman Fletcher.

The following pictures are on the staircase :—

Cardinal Langton, (Archbishop of Canterbury,) producing in the Barons, and the rest of the Assembly, at St. Edmund's Bury, the Charter granted by Henry I. on which is founded the Liberty of the British Constitution ; Sir Martin Frobisher ; Isaac Casaubon ; Meric Casaubon ; Sir J. Chardin ; Dr. Coney ; a South Prospect of Oxford ; Scaliger ; James

* A full account of this picture is given in the " Appendix to the Oxford Guide."

Zarabella ; Justice ; Prudence ; Fortitude ; Piety ; Temperance ; Christopher Columbus ; Admiral Hawkins ; and God's Covenant with Noah after the Flood. On this staircase is also a Bust of Sir Thomas Bodley.

THE ARUNDEL MARBLES

are on the north side of the square of the Schools ; these were given to the University by the Duke of Norfolk, then Lord Howard, in 1677. Of these marbles we have been favoured with the following account, written by the late Rev. John Price, many years chief Librarian of the Bodleian Library :—

“ Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surry, Lord Marshal of England, sent William Petty into Asia, to search for some curious monuments of antiquity, where be bought those which we call the Arundel Marbles, of a Turk, who had taken them from a learned man, sent by the famous Peiresc into Greece and Asia, upon the same design. These precious marbles were placed in the Earl's house and gardens, upon the banks of the Thames. Selden wrote a book of what they contained in 1629, which has been a great help to D. Petau, Saumaise, Vossius, and several learned men, in their works. These ancient marbles discover several things, both concerning the history and chronology of the Greeks. Amongst the epochas marked in them, there are three very particular, viz. the 9th, which they reckoned from the arrival of the first ship out of Egypt into Greece, and 1512 years before the birth of Christ ; the 12th, which they counted from the time that Ceres came to Athens, in Eretheus's reign ; and the 40th, from the day that comedies began to be acted at Athens, according to Sausarion's invention. Another

of these Marbles shews what gave occasion to the Fable of the Centaurs, viz. hunting the wild bull, first invented by the Thessalians: they also furnish us with several other curious observations, as that the custom of burning bodies was laid aside in Macrobius's time; and that none but emperors, vestals, and men of special note, were suffered to have their tombs within the walls of Rome." Here are also the antique Marbles given by the executors of the learned Selden.

Opposite the entrance to the Bodleian is the Logic and Moral Philosophy School, which contains the marbles, statues, busts, &c. presented to the University in 1755, by the Countess Dowager of Pomfret, of which the following is a list:—

POMFRET STATUES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 A Grecian Lady | 25 An antique Capital |
| 2 Archimedes | 26 A circular Pedestal, finely
ornamented with heads
and festoons of fruit |
| 3 A Roman Emperor | 27 Scipio Africanus, or De-
mosthenes |
| 4 Minerva | 28 A Woman, clothed |
| 5 A Roman Emperor | 29 A trunk of a Woman |
| 6 Cicero in the proper habit | 30 A Boy with his finger in
his mouth |
| 7 A Grecian Lady | 31 Jupiter sitting |
| 8 A Column from the Tem-
ple of Apollo at Delphos,
with an Apollo placed at
the top | 32 A Woman |
| 9 Sabina | 33 The trunk of a Woman |
| 10 A Venus de Medicis | 34 Germanicus's Tomb |
| 11 A square Roman Altar | 35 Two Capitals with beasts'
heads |
| 12 Terminus of Pan | 36 An Egyptian Chair |
| 13 Minerva | 37 A Stone carved with a
claw at the end |
| 14 A Roman Altar | 38 A Roman Consul |
| 15 A Statue of a Woman | 39 A Woman |
| 16 A Venus | 40 Flora |
| 17 A Roman Altar | 41 Hercules |
| 18 A Statue of Clio sitting | 42 Diana |
| 19 A Roman Altar | 43 A Hymen leaning on his
torch |
| 20 Statue of a young Dacian | 44 A Venus |
| 21 A Roman Altar | |
| 22 Antinous | |
| 23 A Grecian Lady | |
| 24 Jupiter and Leda | |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 45 A circular Altar | 92 A Sea Lion |
| 46 Melpomene sitting | 93 Dogs and a Boar |
| 47 A Roman Altar | 94 A sleeping Cupid |
| 48 A Grecian Lady | 95 A Sarcophagus |
| 49 A Roman Altar | 96 A basso relieveo Roman
Repast |
| 50 Camilla | 97 A trunk of a Woman |
| 51 A Grecian Philosopher | 98 Soldiers fighting |
| 52 A Roman Altar | 99 Ditto |
| 53 Caius Marius | 100 A trunk of a young Man |
| 54 A Bacchus | 101 Triumph of Amphitryon |
| 55 A Roman Altar | 102 A trunk of a Woman |
| 56 Julia | 103 The taking of Troy |
| 57 A Roman Fathom | 104 Boys embracing |
| 58 A Sphynx | 105 The Herculean Games |
| 59 Ditto | 106 Boys |
| 60 A Sacrifice | 107 A Woman and a Child |
| 61 A basso relieveo of a Da-
cian's Sacrifice | 108 Roman Monument, with
three busts |
| 62 A part of a Sacrifice | 109 Part of a Roman Monu-
ment |
| 63 Naked trunk of an Her-
maphrodite | 110 Ditto |
| 64 Bassoon relieveo | 111 Bust of a Roman Head |
| 65 Bassoon relieveo of a Shep-
herd | 112 Ditto |
| 66 A Bacchanalian | 113 A Roman Bust |
| 67 A Woman's Head | 114 A Bust of Fauna |
| 68 The trunk of a Man | 115 Ditto of Faunus |
| 69 A trunk of a Woman | 116 Bust of a young Man |
| 70 A Consular Trunk | 117 A Bust of Diana |
| 71 Trunk of a Woman | 118 Ditto of a Grecian |
| 72 Bust of a Roman | 119 Ditto of a Woman |
| 73 The Head of a Man | 120 Ditto of a Philosopher |
| 74 A trunk of Venus | 121 Philosophy, a Bust |
| 75 An old Man's Head | 122 A Bust of Niobe |
| 76 A Man's Head | 123 Bust of one of Niobe's
sons |
| 77 Part of a Head and Neck | 124 A Bust of Venus de Me-
dicis |
| 78 An old Man's Head | 125 Ditto of a Woman |
| 79 Statue of a young Satyr | 126 A Bust, clothed |
| 80 A trunk of a Man | 127 Ditto |
| 81 Beasts devouring Men | 128 Ditto |
| 82 A trunk of a Woman | 129 Ditto |
| 83 Part of a Man's Foot | 130 A Bust, naked |
| 84 A naked trunk of a Man | 131 Bust of an old Man |
| 85 Part of two Masks | 132 A Bust of a Roman |
| 86 A Lion | 133 Bust of Henry VIII.
(modern) |
| 87 An alabaster Urn | 134 Do. (modern) of Rob. C.
Pal. Rhen. D. Bav. 1637 |
| 88 A Sarcophagus | 135 Colossal Head of Apollo |
| 89 Statue of Judith | |
| 90 A ditto of Hercules cho-
king a Lion | |
| 91 Sarcophagus, with Boys | |

Opposite the gateway of five Orders, is the entrance to the

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

This fine room was completed in 1480; it displays an example of rich Gothic masonry that has few rivals. Sir Christopher Wren was employed, in the beginning of the last century, to repair and restore its splendid stone roof; and he executed the work with that skill and judgment which distinguished all his undertakings. In this School are still performed the exercises for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity. It is divided by a carved railing into two parts, in the upper of which is an elevated pulpit for the Professor, desks for disputants, &c. The lower part is appointed for the audience. Opposite the Divinity School stands

THE THEATRE.

This fine edifice, which is one of the principal ornaments of Oxford, was designed and completed in five years, by one of the Professors, the great Sir Christopher Wren, who, from being the most profound mathematician of his age, became its first architect. The first stone of it was laid in 1664, and the whole expense of building and fitting it up was defrayed by Archbishop Sheldon, amounting to nearly 15,000*l.* He added 2000*l.* to be laid out in estates for its support and repair; and a few years since, the late Dr. Wills, Warden of Wadham College, left 1000*l.* for the same purpose.

The ground plan of this Theatre is taken from that of Marcellus, at Rome; and, by a consummate contrivance and geometrical arrangement, it is made to receive with conve-

nience upwards of three thousand persons. Its interior is 80 feet by 70. The roof rests upon the side walls without cross beams, an invention which at first engrossed universal attention, but is now known to every architect. In consequence of the roof being in danger of falling, a new one was substituted in 1802. In imitation of the ancient theatres, the walls of which were too widely expanded to admit of a roof, the ceiling has the appearance of a painted canvas strained over gilt cordage. It was painted by Streater, sergeant-painter to Charles II. Several of the compartments are happily conceived; the outline of many of the figures is elegant and correct, and the colouring at once solid and lively. The following is a description of the Painting, taken from Plot's Oxfordshire:—

The great reddish drapery is furled up by the Genii, and, by discovering the open air, makes way for the descent of the Arts and Sciences, that are congregated in a circle of clouds, to whose assembly TRUTH descends, as if solicited by them all. For joy of this festival some other Genii sport about the clouds, with their garlands of flowers and laurels for the lovers and students of the Arts and Sciences, whilst their enemies, ENVY, RAPINE, and IGNORANCE, are thrown headlong from the clouds. This is proclaimed by other Genii, who, sounding their trumpets, divide themselves into the several quarters of the world. Over the front entrance are the three figures tumbling down; first ENVY, with her snaky hairs, squint eyes, hag's breasts, pale venomous complexion, strong but ugly limbs, and shrivelled skin, driven down by the sight of the Gorgon's head on Pallas's shield, against which she in vain opposes her snaky tresses; her fall is so precipitous, that she has no command of her arms. Then RAPINE, with her fiery eyes and grinning teeth, her hands imbrued in blood, holding a bloody dagger in one hand, in the other a burning torch, threatening the destruction of learning and its habitations; but she is overcome by the Herculean Genius of POWER and BRAVERY. Next is represented brutish, scoffing

IGNORANCE, endeavouring to contemn and vilify what she does not understand; but she is charmed and overcome by the Mercurial Genius, **PRUDENCE**, with the Caduceus. In the midst of the squares and triangles is **TRUTH**, sitting on a cloud; in one hand holding the palm-branch, the emblem of Victory; in the other the Sun, whose resplendent brightness enlivens the whole circle of figures; among which the principal is **THEOLOGY**, with her book of seven seals, imploring the assistance of **TRUTH** for the unfolding of it. On her left hand is the **MOSAICAL LAW**, veiled, with the tables of stone, to which she points with her iron wand. On her right hand is the **GOSPEL**, with the cross in one hand, and the sacramental cup in the other. In the same division, over the Mosaical Law, is **HISTORY**, holding up her pen as dedicating it to Truth, and an attending Genius, with several fragments of old writing, from which she collects her history into her books. On the other side, near the Gospel, is **DIVINE POESY**, with her harp of David's fashion. In the triangle on the right hand of the Gospel is **LOGIC**, in an attitude of arguing; on the left of the Mosaical Law is **MUSIC**, with her lyre, having a pen in her hand, and a paper of musical notes on her knee, with a Genius on her right hand, a little within the partition of Theology, playing on a flute. On the left, but within the partition for **PHYSIC**, is **DRAMATIC POESY**, with a mask representing **COMEDY**, a bloody dagger for **TRAGEDY**, and the reed pipe for **PASTORAL**. In the square on the right side of the circle is **LAW**, with her sceptre, with records, patents and evidences on the one side, on the other **RHETORIC**; by these is an attending Genius, with the scales of **JUSTICE**, a figure with a palm-branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous actions, and the Roman Fasces, the marks of power and punishment. **PRINTING**, with a *case of letters* in one hand, and a *form* ready for printing in the other, and by her several sheets already printed, hanging to dry.—On the left side of the circle, opposite to **LAW**, is **PHYSIC**, holding the **Aesculapian staff**, round which a serpent is entwined; **BOTANY** imploring the assistance of **Truth**; **CHEMISTRY**, with a retort in her hands; **SURGERY**, on the point of finishing the dissection of a Head, held before her by one of the Genii. On the other side of the circle, opposite to **Theology**, are the **MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES**, in three squares. In the first are **ASTRONOMY**, with the celestial globe; **GEOGRAPHY**, with the terrestrial, and

three attending Genii, having ARITHMETIC in the square on one hand, with a paper of figures; OPTICS, with the perspective glass; GEOMETRY, with a pair of compasses in her left, and a table with geometrical figures in her right hand. In the other square, ARCHITECTURE embracing the capital of a column, with the compasses and a square lying by her; a workman holding another square in one hand, and a plumb-line in the other.

In this superb room are the portraits of ARCHBISHOP SHELDON, the Founder; GEORGE IV. in the robes of the Order of the Garter, by Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, presented to the University by his Majesty, and first placed here in June, 1820; the late EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and the KING OF PRUSSIA, by GÉRARD, of PARIS, given to the University by these Sovereigns; JAMES, DUKE OF ORMOND, Chancellor of the University in the reign of CHARLES II.; SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, and LORD CREWE. The statues of Sheldon and Ormond, on the outside, were executed by SIR HENRY CHEERE.

This Theatre is used for Lord Crewe's Annual Commemoration of Benefactors; the recitation of Prize Compositions; and the occasional ceremony of conferring degrees on distinguished personages. When filled, it is particularly striking and splendid. The Vice-Chancellor, Noblemen, Professors, Doctors, and Proctors, sit in their robes, in the northern or semi-circular part of the Theatre, on elevated seats; in the area are Masters of Arts and strangers; the Bachelors and Undergraduates sit in the upper galleries, and the ladies in the galleries below.

Never did this Theatre appear to more advantage than in the memorable year 1814, when degrees were presented to ALEXANDER, Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, Prince METTERNICH, Count LIEVEN, Prince BLUCHER, &c. At

that august ceremony, George the Fourth, then Prince Regent, and the two other Sovereigns, were seated on superb chairs of crimson velvet, enriched with gold; their feet resting upon footstools of the same. The chair of the Prince Regent was mounted with a plume of golden feathers. A little below sat the Chancellor, Lord Grenville, in his robes of black and gold; even with the Chancellor on the right sat the late Duchess of Oldenburgh. The platform on which the five seats were placed was covered with crimson velvet. The numerous party of Princes, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, who accompanied the royal visitors to Oxford, were in their full court dresses, or regimentals; and the Ladies in the galleries were all dressed in the most superb manner. Eight congratulatory addresses were recited by Noblemen and Gentlemen of the University; and a most eloquent and appropriate Latin Oration was delivered from the rostrum, by the veteran Public Orator, Mr. Crowe, which was honoured with the marked and particular attention of the Prince Regent. The chairs of the Sovereigns are still preserved in the Theatre, and shewn to strangers. In 1826 the interior of this room was decorated with new gilding, painting, and other ornaments, and the allegorical picture on the ceiling, the colours and canvas of which had been greatly damaged by time, was repaired, cleaned, and restored to almost its original freshness and beauty. The

CLARENDON PRINTING OFFICE

Is very near the Theatre. Over the south entrance, is a good statue of the Founder, the Earl of Clarendon; the top is decorated with the statues of the nine Muses. Besides the offices

required for printing, there is a handsome apartment where the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and Delegates of the Press, hold their meetings. The University printing was first carried on in a large room at the top of the Theatre, the under part of which is still used as a warehouse for books printed at the Clarendon Office. In 1711, the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which had been given to the University by his son, enabled it to erect the structure which bears his name; Vanbrugh was the architect.*

On descending the flight of steps on the northern entrance, we are in "Broad-street," or, as it is often called, "Clarendon-street;" turning to the right we soon arrive in New College Lane, which leads directly to

NEW COLLEGE.

* * The Porter's Lodge is at the entrance on the left.

This College, according to the plan completed at the sole expense of the Founder, consisted of the principal quadrangle, (which includes the Chapel, Hall, and Library,) the Cloisters, the Tower, and the Gardens. A third story was added to the original building about the end of the sixteenth century; but the present uniformity of the windows was not completed till the year 1675. The quadrangle, the entrance to which is by a portal beneath a part of the Warden's residence, is about one hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, and one hundred and twenty-nine feet in breadth. The

* A new University Printing Office is nearly finished, a description of which is given in its proper place. Its site is at the back of the Observatory.

Chapel and Hall occupy the north side; the Library stretches along the east; and on the south and west are the Warden's and Fellows' lodgings. The middle gate leads from the quadrangle to the garden court, which appears to have been built in imitation of Versailles, without the colonnade; or, perhaps, as some have thought, of the palace built by Sir Christopher Wren, at Winchester, but with the addition of battlements; for which heterogeneous addition, a correspondence with the city walls and the old quadrangle, is suggested as an excuse. This court widens by triple breaks as the garden is approached, from which it is separated by an extensive iron palisade, of one hundred and thirty feet in length. The first stone of this part of the College was laid by Warden Bee-ston, February 13, 1682, and the whole finished in 1684. The spectator is recommended to take a view of the buildings from the garden-gate, as they are there seen to the greatest advantage; indeed this view seems to have been a favourite object of the architect. The garden has lately been very much improved; it is now a most delightful retirement, interspersed with majestic trees and beautiful flowers and shrubs; and presents striking views of the ancient and splendid buildings in its vicinity. In the south-east part, now thrown open, is a spacious bowling-green, decorated with beds of flowers. Here grew a row of curiously intertwined sycamore trees, which much amused many of the strangers who visited this charming spot, but they have recently been cut down, whereby this part of the garden is rendered more open and picturesque, and shews the old city wall, which very ancient and curious boundary is still in perfect repair. This bowling-green is terminated by an

Ionic temple, the columns of which are said to have been brought from Canons, the once splendid and celebrated seat of the Duke of Chandos, near Edgware, in Middlesex.

The HALL is seventy-eight feet in length, thirty-five feet in breadth, and was forty feet in height before the modern ceiling diminished its original and more beautiful proportions. Its first considerable alterations took place during the Wardenship of Dr. London, when the present wainscot, which is in many places curiously carved, was introduced, though, as traditionally reported, at the expense of Archbishop Wareham. The windows are decorated with the arms and devices of the Founder and various benefactors, as well as of eminent men who have received their education in the College. Over the screen is a picture of the Shepherds coming to Christ after his Nativity, of the Caracci school. It was presented to the College by the late Earl of Radnor, and was then placed over the altar in the Chapel; but when the alterations in that building took place, it was transferred to the situation it now occupies. On the wainscot, at the upper end, are the arms of the Founder, impaled in those of the See of Winchester, &c. and of several other distinguished persons, with a compartment in which are carved the emblems of the Crucifixion. Over these arms is the portrait of the Founder, supported by those of Archbishop Chichele, who had been a Fellow of this Society in the time of Wykeham, and was afterwards Founder of All Souls' College; and William Waynflete, Master of Winchester College, successively Master and Provost of Eton College, and at length Bishop of Winchester and Founder of Magdalene College.—There are also the portraits of Lake and Kenn,

both Bishops of Bath and Wells; of Bissee, Bishop of Hereford; of the celebrated Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London; and of Trimmell, Bishop of Winchester, which was left to the Society by the late Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. M.P. The portrait of Bishop Lake, at the upper end of this refectory, on the left, is much admired. In this room is a handsome chair, presented to the Society by Mr. Scott, made from wood which grew at Port Jackson, near Botany Bay, New South Wales.

The LIBRARY, which is on the east side of the quadrangle, consists of two rooms, which are seventy feet long, and twenty-two broad: the interior of the upper part was, a few years ago, fitted up by Wyatt.

The CHAPEL, which traditionary history represents as originally possessing the utmost splendour and magnificence, still retains the first place among the sacred edifices of the University. In its primary state it may be supposed to have remained till the Reformation disrobed it of the sumptuous furniture, and despoiled it of the costly decorations with which popish superstition had enriched and adorned it. In 1636, a screen, curiously painted and gilt, was erected; over which was placed an organ, by Dolham, (since improved by Green and Byfield,) and represented by Wood as the best instrument of that kind in England in his day; the floor was also paved with black and white marble. It appears that, in 1550, the high altar displayed a range of niches, which were filled up with stone and mortar when the images that had occupied them were taken away; it was then covered with plaster, on the removal of which, in 1695, some broken statues were discovered, and the whole refitted with various ornamental work in

wood, gilding, and painting. In nearly this state the Chapel remained till 1789, when the decayed state of the roof induced the Society to order a complete repair of the structure. The old wall at the east end was once more discovered, with some remains of its beautiful niches and fret-work. They were altogether removed, and the wall restored under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, to as near a resemblance of its original appearance as his genius and taste could conjecture. It consists of fifty niches, disposed in four ranges over the whole east-end of the Chapel, ornamented with canopies, pinnacles, and tracery of the richest Gothic character.—The Chapel was newly roofed, the seats decorated with canopies, and the organ-loft raised over the entrance in a style to correspond with the altar. Over the communion table, in the wall below the niches, are five compartments of marble sculpture, in alto-relievo, by Mr. Westmacott, representing the Salutation of the Virgin Mary, the Nativity of Christ, the Descent from the Cross, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. This sculpture attracts attention, by the beauty of the workmanship: the delicate and rich drapery of the figures is greatly admired. The altar table is composed of dove-coloured marble. The painted windows are of four sorts:—First, the windows of the ante-chapel, which, the great one excepted, are generally supposed to be as old as the Chapel itself, contain the portraits of Patriarchs, Prophets, Saints, Martyrs, &c.:—Secondly, the windows on the south-side of the Chapel, which were originally Flemish, done, as it is reported, from designs given by some of Rubens' scholars, and were purchased, by the Society, of William Price, who repaired them in 1740; these also

contain the figures of Saints, &c.:—Thirdly, the windows on the north-side, done by Mr. Peckitt, of York, in 1765 and 1774; the three nearest the screen contain, in the lower range, the chief persons recorded in the Old Testament, from Adam to Moses; in the upper, twelve of the Prophets: Mr. Rebecca gave the designs. The two other windows display the figures of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve Apostles. The window near the altar, on the north-side, which was left unfinished, has lately been completed by Mr. Eginton, of Birmingham. The great west window consists of seven compartments in the lower range, each of them being about three feet wide, and twelve feet high. They contain seven allegorical figures, representing the four Cardinal and three Christian Virtues: viz. Temperance pouring water from a larger to a smaller vessel; the bridle, her attribute, at her feet. Fortitude, in armour; her hand resting on a column, broken yet upright. A lion couches below her. Faith, standing firmly, bearing a cross; her eyes and hand raised up to heaven. Charity, with her appropriate attributes. Hope, eagerly looking and springing towards heaven; near her is her attribute, the anchor. Justice, in her left hand the steelyard; her right supports the sword. Prudence, viewing, as in a mirror, the actions of others, thereby to regulate her own; upon her right arm an arrow joined with a remora, a fish which fixes itself at the bottom of ships and retards their motion. These are the respective emblems of swiftness and slowness, Prudence being a medium between them. Above these, in a space ten feet wide and eighteen high, is represented the Nativity of Christ, a composition of thirteen human figures, and several

quadrupeds : 1. The Virgin, her attention fixed on the Child. 2. A group of angels ; the least of them is remarkable for the beauty of the face. 3. A company of shepherds. 4. St. Joseph, looking to the spectators and pointing to the child, as to the promised seed. 5. In the clouds above, an angel contemplating the mystery of the cross ; near him is a scroll, on which is written the original Greek of "*Mysteries which the angels themselves desire to look into.*" In this composition the painter has taken for his light that which is supposed to proceed from the body of the infant. The other parts consist of groups of shepherds and others, who are approaching to pay their devotions to the Saviour of the world. Amongst these, in the compartment to the south, are the portraits of the artists, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Jervais. For this window, which was begun about the year 1777, finished cartoons were furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and these were copied by Mr. Jervais. The genius of the architect has here assisted that of the painter, by contriving such an arrangement of the pipes of the organ, as to produce on the latter a kind of transparent effect, by which the picture may be seen with a peculiar advantage from the altar. Among the many curious objects in this Chapel, is the crozier or pastoral staff of Wykeham, of costly materials and beautiful workmanship. It is nearly seven feet high, of silver gilt, embellished with Gothic ornaments, and containing in the crook the figure of the Bishop himself, in a kneeling posture. Some of the ornaments of his mitre, which are of gold and precious stones, with his gloves, ring, &c. are preserved in the muniment room. Many eminent men, and several Wardens of this College, are interred in the

ante-chapel, as their monuments in brass and stone testify; some of which have been removed from the inner Chapel; but most of the members are buried in the cloisters. The choir is 100 feet long, 35 feet broad, and 65 feet high. The ante-chapel is 80 feet in length.

The Cloisters form the earliest example of such a collegiate appertenance in this University, and, indeed, the only one, except that of Magdalene College. They inclose an area of 130 feet in length, and 85 in breadth; and were consecrated with the area, as a burial-place for the College, October 19th, 1400. During the time that they were made a dépôt of the king's warlike stores, in 1643, many of the monumental inscriptions, especially such as were engraved on brass plates, were sacrilegiously conveyed away. In 1802, the monuments were carefully repaired, and the place has since been preserved with a care suited to the solemn purposes to which it is devoted.

This fine College was founded by William of Wykeham, one of the most illustrious men of his age and country; of great abilities, unblemished integrity, solid piety, and splendid munificence. The foundation stone was laid in 1379-80, and on the 14th of April, 1386, the first Warden and Fellows made their public entrance into it with great solemnity. The foundation is for 70 Fellows and Scholars, elected from Winchester College, 10 Chaplains, an Organist, three Clerks, a Sexton, and 16 Choristers.

The Founder's kindred are actual Fellows on their first admission; the others are Scholars till the expiration of two years. The Members on the foundation of this College have the peculiar privilege of being examined for degrees in their own Society, and not in the public Schools. The number of members on the books is upwards of 150.

Visitor—The Bishop of Winchester.

To continue our walk, we return to the top of New College Lane; on the left is

ST. MARY MAGDALENE HALL.

* * The Porter's Lodge is in New College Lane.

This Hall has been transferred by Act of Parliament from its original site to the place lately occupied by Hertford College.*

The front consists of two similar wings united by a low wall; the one nearest to the Library of All Souls' College forms the Principal's House. This and the buildings on the north-east, including the library, are new, and were designed by Mr. Garbett, of Winchester; but considerable variations from the plan have been adopted under the direction of the builder, Mr. Evans. The old Refectory and Chapel have been repaired; also the remaining apartments, including the Principal of Hertford's lodgings, which now form a commodious habitation for the new Society. The first stone of the new buildings was laid on the 4th of May, 1820, and the Society took possession of the new Hall in June, 1822. This Society has in its gift the Rectory of South Moreton, Berks, now held by the Vice-Principal, and has been endowed with several exhibitions. Four were founded by the

* Hertford College, formerly Hart Hall, obtained a charter of incorporation in 1740, through the exertions of its Principal, Dr. Newton, who in part rebuilt it, and endowed it out of his estate. He continued in that office after it was converted into a College. He framed such a body of statutes for its government as had the effect, though unintentionally, of preventing any one's accepting the office of Principal, after the death of Dr. Hodgson, in 1805. The celebrated senator, Mr. Fox, received his education in this College, under the tuition of Dr. Newcome, afterwards Primate of Ireland.

Rev. Dr. Lucy, ten by Mr. J. Meek, one by Dr. Thomas White, and three by Dr. Brunsel, who had all been educated there. In the dining Hall is an ancient portrait of one of the most eminent of its former members, the Martyr Tyndale, the first translator of the New Testament into English. The present number of members on the books is upwards of 150.

Visitor—The Chancellor of the University.

Turning on the right after leaving Magdalene Hall, we pass Seale's Coffee House and the large and very excellent Inn, the King's Arms, and reach

WADHAM COLLEGE.

* * Porter's Lodge, left hand of the gateway entering the Quadrangle.

The front of this College was much improved in 1822, by the removal of the heavy iron and stone work, erected a few years since, in place of which are light iron palisades.

The entrance to the spacious quadrangle, of 130 feet square, is through a gateway, with a tower rising above it. The Hall and Chapel are on the east-side, in the centre of which, and forming the entrance to the Hall, is a portico, enriched by the statue of King James I. in his robes, with the royal arms over it; that of Nicholas Wadham, in armour, holding in his right hand the model of the College; and on the left is the figure of Dorothy, his wife. Between Wadham and his Lady is placed a tablet, with a Latin inscription, recording the date of the foundation, and various particulars concerning it. In 1694, a building, which consists of three stories, was erected on the south-side of the

front of the College, as an addition to the collegiate apartments.

The HALL is 82 feet in length from wall to wall, 37 in height, and 35 in breadth; it contains the portraits of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham; Sir John Strangeways; John Goodridge; Lord Lovelace; Lord Camden; Admiral Blake; Sir C. Wren; Dr. Wilkins; Creech, the translator of Lucretius; Lord Wyndham; Pratt, Bishop of Rochester; Trapp, Professor of Poetry; James Harris, Esq. the author of *Hermes*, *Philological Inquiries*, &c.; Arthur Onslow, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons; William III.; George I.; Dr. Bissex; Dr. Hody, Regius Professor of Greek; Wright, Bishop of Bristol; Smith, Bishop of Chester; Blandford, Bishop of Worcester; Ironside, Bishop of Hereford; Dunster; Baker, Bishop of Norwich; Lisle, Bishop of Norwich; Dr. Wills, the late Warden, by Hoppner; Dr. Parsons, Bishop of Peterborough; Dr. Tournay, the present Warden; and Dr. Lushington. In the great window, at the upper end, are two small portraits of Charles I. and his Queen.

In the COMMON ROOM, which is situated between the Chapel and the Hall, is a portrait of Dr. Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, who founded the Royal Society,* and another of Alice George, commonly called Mother George, whom An-

* The Philosophical Meetings which preceded the institution of the Royal Society were held in this College, in a large room over the gateway, from 1652 till 1659, when Dr. Wilkins was made Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dr. Wilkins was appointed Warden of Wadham in 1648. In 1656 he married the widow of Dr. French and sister of Oliver Cromwell, for which marriage he obtained a dispensation from the Protector, it then being contrary to the statutes of the College that a Warden should marry.

thony Wood describes as “a very ancient dame, living in Black Boy Lane, which leads from the north end of St. Giles’s to Rats and Mice Hill. The perfect use of all her faculties at the age of 120 years, occasioned a great resort of company to her house. It was her custom to thread a very fine needle without the help of spectacles, and to present it to her guests, who, in return, gave her some small gratuity towards her support. In the latter end of her life, she removed into St. Peter’s-le-Bailey, and died by an accidental fall which injured her back.”

The LIBRARY is a spacious room, 55 feet by 30, with narrow Gothic windows, except the large one at the upper end, which contains two small portraits of the Founder and Foundress.

The CHAPEL is spacious and well-proportioned, with a noble ante-chapel, at right angles with the choir. The fine east window, which is the work of Bernard Van Linge, was presented to the College by Sir John Strangeways. It presents, in the upper compartments, the principal types in the Old Testament relating to our Saviour; and in the lower ones, the most remarkable circumstances of his history as recorded in the New Testament. In the five windows on the north-side are representations of the Prophets, and in those of the south, of our Saviour and his Apostles. At the east end of the Chapel is a painting by Isaac Fuller, on cloth of an ash colour, done with brown and white crayons. The principal subject is the Lord’s Supper, with Abraham and Melchisedech on the north side, and the Children of Israel gathering Manna on the south. This painting is very much decayed. In the chancel, on the north-side, is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Sir John Portman, Bart. who

died in 1624. Here is a very well-executed large brass eagle, given by Sir Thomas Lear, Bart. of Lindridge, in Devonshire, in 1691.—In the ante-chapel are monuments to the memory of Mr. Upton, Mr. Farmer, Mr. French, Mr. Harris, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Drake, members of this Society.

The GARDEN is very tastefully disposed, and the north-side of the Chapel and the adjoining parts of the College, may be viewed from it with advantage.

Nicholas Wadham, Esq. of Edge and Merrifield, in Somersetshire, designed the foundation of this College, but did not live to carry his purpose into execution.—Just as he had matured his plan he died, and bequeathed the management of it to his wife Dorothy, the daughter of Sir William Petre, Secretary of State. This lady, assisted by trustees, completed the necessary purchases, buildings, and endowment. The site of this College, formerly the magnificent Priory of Austin Friars, was in 1567 sold by the proprietor, William Frere, Esq. to the City of Oxford, for £450. In 1610 it was conveyed to Mrs. Wadham for £600, by which sale the City was relieved from a fair or fairs, held before the public gate of the Priory, and was allowed the first nomination of one Fellow and two Scholars of the new College. In 1613 this College was founded, for a Warden, 15 Fellows, 15 Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. The Fellows are superannuated, and resign their Fellowships, on the completion of eighteen years from the expiration of their regency. Dr. Wills, the late Warden, who died in 1806, was a most munificent benefactor to this College. He left £400 a year to the Wardenship; £1000 to improve the Warden's Lodgings; £100 a-year for a Law Exhibition to a Fellow; £20 per annum for a Law Exhibition to a Scholar; £100 annually for a Medical Exhibition to a Fellow; £20 a-year for a Medical Exhibition to a Scholar; thirty guineas annually to a Divinity Lecturer and Preacher; £75 per annum to one superannuated Fellow, and £50 a-year to a second; and appointed the College his residuary Legatee. The number of members on the books is about 190.

Visitor—The Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Beyond Wadham College are the fine, open, healthy Walks, called the Parks, which are kept in repair at the expense of the University.

Not far from the King's Arms Inn, in Holywell-street, is the Music Room, a handsome commodious edifice, where Concerts are often performed during Term. They are under the direction of Stewards from different Colleges.

After viewing Wadham College, we return to Broad-street, pass by the Printing Office and the curious old heads of the Caesars, and arrive at

☞ THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

This was the first public institution for the reception of rarities in art or nature established in England, and in the infancy of the study of natural history in this country, possessed what was then considered a valuable and superior collection. The building, which is the work of Sir Christopher Wren, is admirable for its just architectural proportions. Its situation, indeed, is unfavourable, and its portico is almost obscured in the narrow passage made by the Theatre.

In 1677, Elias Ashmole made a proposal to the University to bestow on it the valuable collection formed by the Tradescants, father and son, two eminent gardeners and botanists at Lambeth, which he had enlarged by coins, medals, and manuscripts, collected by himself, if that body would engage to erect a building for its reception. The University willingly assented to his proposition, and in 1682 the requisite building was completed. After his death the Museum was enlarged by the addition of his valuable antiquarian library, and has been augmented by Martin Lister's collection of ores,

fossils, &c.; the manuscripts of John Aubrey, Sir William Dugdale, and Anthony Wood; the collections in natural history of Dr. Plot and Edward Llwyd, the first two keepers of the Museum, and of Mr. Borlase, the historian of Cornwall; to which may be added the curiosities of the South Sea Islands, given by Mr. Reinhold Forster, and the dresses and various instruments of the Esquimaux Indians, all of which are curious specimens of their ingenuity. They were presented to the Museum by Captain Lyons, Sir Thos. Phillipps, and Lieut. Harding. Dr. Rawlinson assisted the endowment, by bequeathing a salary for the keeper, provided that he be a Layman of the degree of M.A. or B.C.L. unmarried, and neither F.R.S. nor F.S.A.

The skins of animals collected by the Trades-cants had fallen into decay. Cabinets fitted for the display and arrangement of bones and shells, and other curiosities less liable to injury from time, were wholly wanting; and the apartment had, in the course of a century, become much dilapidated, when a new and ardent spirit, excited in no small degree by the popularity of Dr. Paley's work on Natural Theology, and by the physiological lectures of Professors Kidd and Buckland, induced the Trustees to resolve on a general repair and renovation of the Museum. Their wish was seconded by the liberality of the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation. New specimens of every department of Natural History have been procured, and a double arrangement of all the materials, new and old, has been formed.

The first division proposes to familiarize the eye to those relations of all natural objects which form the basis of argument in Dr. Paley's Na-

tural Theology : to induce a mental habit of associating the view of natural phenomena with the conviction that they are the media of divine manifestation : and by such association to give proper dignity to every branch of natural science.

The second division exhibits relics of antiquity arranged according to the order of time, with some specimens of curious art, of uncivilized as well as of refined nations.

In the exhibition of animals, the order of Cuvier has been generally adopted. The name of every specimen is conspicuously affixed, and hand catalogues explain the general principle of the arrangement, and the contents of each cabinet to which they refer.

It may be remarked that the quantity of objects is less numerous and less splendid than that which may be found in many other towns of less note than Oxford ; but it ought also to be noticed, that for the purpose of suggesting the important conclusion which alone can sanctify the pursuit of any branch of science, the multitude and even the elegance of specimens is of secondary importance ; the primary being a display of those wonderful and strongly marked diversities of organization by which the wise Author of nature has adapted various means to various ends ; various parts to various purposes ; various machinery to diversities of actions : to differences in the destinations of instinct, to difference of elements.

On the ground floor of the Museum is the grand geological collection formed and presented to the University by Professor Buckland, to whose activity of mind and body, to whose various research and acuteness of investigation, the cause of true religion, as well as of science,

is indebted for demonstrations of the truth of the Mosaic records, of which ignorant atheists, with impudent temerity, have denied the existence; and of which naturalists, even of high reputation, have heretofore doubted and despised. Here is also an inestimable collection of minerals, for the display of which it is much to be lamented that due and adequate space is for the present wanting. It may, however, be hoped that the glorious, we may venture to say, the holy spirit which has hovered over the cradle of science, will not desert its advances toward maturity, and that the labours devoted to the honour of the same God whom the Gospel reveals, and whom all nature manifests, may be conducted in an edifice worthy of such exalted pursuits.

Amongst the curiosities contained in the Museum are:—

An ancient jewel, which was worn by Alfred the Great as an amulet. On one side is a figure sitting, supposed to be St. Cuthbert, holding what appears like two lilies; on the other side is a rudely-engraved flower. The jewel is enamelled in gold, with a Saxon inscription round it, which, translated, means "Alfred ordered me to be made." It was found in 1689, in Newton Park, a short distance northward of the isle of Athelney, Somersetshire, where king Alfred found shelter when the Danes had overrun the country. It was given to the University by Thomas Palmer, Esq. of Fairfield, Somerset, in 1718.—See *Hicks's Thesaurus*.

A large Magnet which supports a weight of 145 lbs. Several fine Models of ships, and one of a Chinese junk. Curious specimens of Mineralogy.

A good Collection of English and other Coins. A Crucifix in ivory, sent to the Museum by the Portuguese Ambassador, at the time of the riots in London, in 1780.

A head of the bird called a Dodo, the species of which is extinct. Dr. Shaw, the celebrated Naturalist, disco-

- vered it, among other preserved parts of birds in the Museum; previously to which he considered the accounts of this extraordinary bird as fabulous.
- A model of the celebrated Druidical Monument at Stonehenge, in its original state, according to Dr. Stukeley.
- A model of the same in its present state.
- A model of the Druidical Temple at Abury.
- A Collection of Roman Antiquities, in Pottery, Swords, &c.
- The Sword presented by Pope Leo. X. to Henry VIII. the hilt of which is extremely curious, being formed of crystal, and set in silver.
- An ancient *Peg Tankard*, which illustrates several passages in our old writers. These tankards were used at festivals and drinking parties.
- A curious collection of Bones of various animals.
- A collection of Reptiles, preserved in spirits.
- An Egyptian Mummy, upwards of two thousand years old, given to the Museum by Alderman Fletcher.
- A very handsome large Indian Hookah, or Tobacco Pipe, presented by the Rev. Dr. Collinson, late Provost of Queen's College.
- A Saxon Lantern, ornamented with crystals, in fine preservation.
- Curious Malabar and Burmese Manuscripts.**
- Several Burmese Idols, one presented by Sir Henry Torrens.
- Various African Instruments and Dresses.**
- A singular small horn, curved after the manner of a sheep's horn, about three inches long, which is said to have grown on the head of an old woman in Cheshire, named Mary Davis, of whom there is a portrait, with a representation of the horn growing above the ear.
- A Rattle, of ingenious workmanship, cut by a shepherd of Iffley, near Oxford.
- A quantity of Nails fused together by lightning.
- The head of a very ancient Crozier.
- The head of a New Zealand Chief who was killed in battle. This very curious head was dried by the natives, and presented to the Museum by the Rev. J. Hill, M.A. of New College, in February, 1822.— Also a piece of Obsidian, from the lava of New Zealand, used by the natives for the purpose of tatooing.
- A model representing the nerves of the human face, by Mr. Paxton, of Oxford.
- A representation of Christ bearing his Cross, made with the feathers of the humming bird.

A large Shoe, made of about a thousand patches of leather. It belonged to John Bigg, who was formerly Clerk to Judge Mayne, one of the Judges that gave sentence upon Charles the First. He lived at Dinton, in Buckinghamshire, in a cave under ground, had been a man of tolerable wealth, was looked upon as a pretty good scholar, and of no contemptible parts. Upon the Restoration, he grew melancholy, betook himself to a reclusive life, made all his other clothes in the same manner as the Shoe, lived by begging, but never asked for any thing but leather, which he would immediately nail to his clothes, yet kept three bottles that hung at his girdle, viz. one for strong beer, another for small beer, and the third for milk, which liquors used to be given and brought to him, as was his other sustenance, notwithstanding he never asked for them.—*Hearne's Letter to Willis in Bod. Lib.*

A curious collection of ancient carvings in ivory; ornaments used by Roman Catholicks, which formerly belonged to Religious Houses.

Fragments collected by the celebrated Belzoni during his researches in the Egyptian Catacombs.

Two gold chains, one of beautiful filigree work, presented to Ashmole on the publication of his History of the Order of the Garter,

A collection of antique watches, among which is a very curious one set in turquoise stones, which belonged to Queen Elizabeth; also one which belonged to and was constantly worn by Oliver Cromwell.

The ring of the late Cardinal York, containing the portraits of the first Pretender and his wife.

Models of the Fruits of Mexico.

Models in wax of Fungi, &c.

A model of the very curious Kalendar Stone, which weighs more than five tons, found under the celebrated Temple of the Sun at Mexico.

There are a few good paintings, viz. Christ's Descent into Hell, by Brugell; a Dead Christ, by Annibal Carracci; Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and his Son, by Vandyck; two very fine portraits of Charles I. by Vandyck; Charles II., and James II.; Ben Jonson; the Tradescant Family, by Dobson, and the Battle of Pavia, very ancient. The lower part of this building

contains the apparatus for the Chemical Lectures read by the Professor; and on the first floor the Lectures on Experimental Philosophy and Mineralogy are delivered.

The deputy keeper, who shews the Museum to strangers, is in daily attendance there until four o'clock. The sum to be given, which is small, is written on a board placed at the entrance.

Elias Ashmole, already recorded as the founder of the estimable collection of natural and artificial curiosities, was born at Lichfield on the 28th of May, 1617. During the Rebellion, he bore arms in the service of King Charles; became afterwards a student at Brasenose College; and was subsequently called to the bar. His death took place May 18th, 1692. Though learned himself, and a liberal patron of learning, he was an implicit believer in astronomical predictions, and, in other respects, lamentably tinctured with the superstitious credulity of the age. Of this he has left behind him in his manuscript papers ample evidence.

Proceeding up Broad-street, we continue our walk a few paces, and, passing by the back gate of Exeter College, turn on the left into the Turf, which was formerly a narrow lane, but about forty years since was much widened, and the houses rebuilt. On the left side of this street is

EXETER COLLEGE.

The Porter's Lodge is on the right of the entrance gateway.

The front of this College, which is opposite Jesus College, extends 220 feet, with a large central gateway, consisting of a rustic basement, from which spring four pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting a semicircular pediment, crowned by a balustrade. The interior presents a

spacious quadrangle, which is formed by the Hall, the Chapel, the Rector's Lodgings, (which received a new front at the expense of the College in 1798,) and the apartments of the members of the society. Behind the Rector's Lodgings is a large house, which was erected by Dr. Prideaux, who was Rector from 1612 to 1642, for the accommodation of the foreigners who were attracted, by the great reputation he enjoyed, to resort to his instruction.* It was afterwards occupied by private families, but several years since was taken into the limits of the College, and is inhabited by the Fellows. The garden is pleasantly laid out, and, though in a central part of the city, is open to the east, where a terrace commands some of the principal buildings of the University.

The HALL was erected by Sir John Acland, in 1620; he gave 800*l.* and the College 200*l.* for that purpose. When the ground for this erection was excavating, a stone coffin was discovered, containing the remains of a man with a crown on his head, and at his side money and other valuable articles. A few years since this Refectory was completely refitted, and decorated with new handsome windows, at an expense of nearly 1800*l.* Round each window is a border of coloured glass, which has a good effect. It is a very neat room, and adorned with a fine whole-length portrait of the Founder, painted and presented in 1789, by Mr. Peters, some time a member of this College; an

* Dr. John Prideaux was the child of poor parents, and was once a menial in the kitchen of the very College of which he afterwards became Rector. His talents and excellent behaviour were the sole causes of his promotion, which did equal honour to himself, and the members of the Society to which he belonged.

old portrait of the same distinguished person; others of Charles I.; Sir John Periam; Sir John Acland; Dr. Hakewill; Archbishops Marsh and Secker; Mrs. Shiers; Bishop Hall; Sir Wm. Petre; the Earl of Macclesfield; Lord Ducie; Attorney-General Noy; Dr. Conybeare (Rector from 1790 to 1793, when the Deanery of Christ Church was conferred on him for his able defence of Christianity against Tindal);—and of Doctors Webber, Bray, and Richards, late Rectors. A portrait of Dr. Stinton, Rector from 1785 to 1796, is in the Bursary.

The LIBRARY, which is most amply stored with useful and valuable books, was erected in 1778, after a design of the Rev. Wm. Crowe, Public Orator. Thomas Richards, Esq. and the Rev. Joseph Sanford, B.D. Fellow of Balliol, contributed largely to the furnishing of it.* It contains most of the Aldine classics, and has a fine copy of the extremely rare and valuable collection of Voyages, by De Bry, which, we believe, approaches more nearly to a complete set than any other in the University. In 1708 the apartment in which the books belonging to this Society were then deposited, caught fire, and the greater part of them was destroyed.—

* In the Library is a portrait of Mr. Sanford, who is represented with a book under his arm, supposed to be the first complete edition of the Hebrew Bible, printed at Soncino, in Italy, A.D. 1488, a book of great rarity, which he purchased in London for a mere trifle. It was included in his bequest to the College. Mr. Sanford was a learned and very eccentric divine. He used to read at the end of a gallery, without fire, in the coldest weather. On every Friday, whether, he never missed walking to some house four or five miles from Oxford, on the banks of the Isis or the Cherwell, where he always dined on fish. He was a member of this Society, and afterwards a Fellow of Balliol College. He died in 1774, and was buried in St. Mary Magdalene Church.

The Bodleian Library, not more than twelve yards distant, was in great danger from this fire, as the wind was westerly. Fortunately, so lamentable a calamity as the destruction of the finest library in the world was prevented by speedy and effectual assistance.

The CHAPEL was begun in 1622-3, and completed by Dr. George Hakewill, afterwards Rector, who contributed 1200*l.* for that purpose, the remaining sum of 200*l.* being provided by the College. It consists of two aisles. The windows are eight in number, on each of which is this inscription :—“Domus mea, Domus orationis.” (*My House is the House of prayer.*)—It displays various monumental inscriptions; and on the roof, as well as over the screens, are the arms of Dr. Hakewill.

This College was founded in 1314, by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, and called Stapledon Hall; afterwards the Bishop removed to this Society his scholars from Hart Hall, and made a foundation for a Rector and twelve Fellows. In 1404, Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, added two Fellowships, and obtained leave to give the College its present name. In 1565, Sir William Petre added eight Fellowships. Charles I. in 1636, annexed one; and Mrs. Shiers, who died in 1700, left certain rents for two additional Fellowships. The present Foundation consists of a Rector, 25 Fellows, and 12 Exhibitors. Upwards of 250 members are on the College books.

Visitor—The Bishop of Exeter.

Opposite Exeter is

JESUS COLLEGE.

* * * The Porter's Lodge is on the left of the entrance gateway.

We enter this College by a handsome rustic gateway. The first quadrangle, “90 feet by 70,

is formed by the Chapel on the north-side, the Hall on the west, and apartments for the members on the south and east. The second, or inner quadrangle, is a very handsome structure, 100 feet by 90, and was finished by Sir Leoline Jenkins, in 1676, who was a gentleman of great learning. He was first a Fellow and afterwards Principal of this College, and represented the University in Parliament: he died in 1685.

The CHAPEL, which is on the right hand of the first quadrangle, was consecrated May 23, 1621. It consists of an ante-chapel, divided by a screen from the body, which another screen divides from the chancel. Its style of architecture is of the mixed Gothic, with a roof finished in rich compartments. A very fine copy of Guido's picture of St. Michael overcoming the Devil, presented by Viscount Bulkeley, decorates the altar. The principal monuments in this Chapel are those of Sir Eubule Thelwall, Dr. Mansell, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Bishop Lloyd, Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Dr. William Jones, and Dr. Hoare, Principals; and Dr. Henry Maurice, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity.

The HALL is a handsome, well-proportioned room, repaired and improved in 1818. It contains the portraits of Queen Elizabeth; Charles I. by Vandyck; Charles II.; Sir Eubule Thelwall, when a child, with his Mother; Sir Leoline Jenkins; Westphaling, Bishop of Hereford; Thomas, Bishop of Worcester; Wynne, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Principal from 1712 to 1720; Dr. Pardo, Principal from 1727 to 1763; and Mr. Edward Merrick, who died in 1713, and left his whole estate to this Society, of which he was a Member.

The LIBRARY was erected in 1677. It contains many scarce and curious printed books and manuscripts; among the latter are those of Lord Herbert of Cherbury; also a fine one of the Llyfr Coch, or Red Book, written about the end of the 14th century. This curious manuscript contains several very ancient Histories, Poems, Romances, &c.; all in the Welch language. Among other curiosities of this College, are shewn—The Statutes of the Society, most beautifully written on vellum; the text is a kind of Italian print; the heads of the statutes are in German text, and the beginning of each is most curiously illuminated; the writer was the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Shipston-on-Stour, formerly a Fellow: a curious metal watch, presented by Charles I.; one of Queen Elizabeth's enormous stirrups: and a silver gilt bowl, that contains ten gallons, and weighs 278 ounces, the gift of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, in 1732. The ladle which accompanies this capacious bowl weighs 13½ ounces, and will hold half a pint. In the Bursary, which is a very handsome room, is a good portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

The principal instrument in the foundation of this College was Hugh ap Rice, or Price, a Doctor of Civil Law. He petitioned Queen Elizabeth that she would be graciously pleased to found a College in Oxford, on which he might bestow his estate, for the maintenance of certain scholars of Wales. The Queen granted her charter in 1571, and gave a religious house, called Whetstone for the site, and timber from her Majesty's forests of Shotover and Stowe. Afterwards it was increased by different benefactors, among whom was Charles I. The foundation consists at present of a Principal, 14 Fellows, 18 Scholars, and several Exhibitioners. The number of members on the books is about 180:

Visitor—The Earl of Pembroke.

On leaving Jesus College, we go to the other side of the street, proceed towards the High-street, passing by Brasennose Lane, which is on the left, and Jesus College Lane, leading to the New Market, on the right, and enter

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

* * Porter's Lodge—right-hand of entrance gateway.

The structure of this College preserves a large portion of its original character. It is situated between All Saints' Church and Exeter College, and consists of two quadrangles. The first, the entrance to which is beneath a tower, forms a square of 80 feet: it contains the Rector's Lodgings on the south; the Library and Common Room on the north; the Hall on the east; and on the west lodgings for the members. The Rector's Lodgings were built at the expense of Beckynton, Bishop of Bath and Wells; and his rebus, a beacon over a tun, yet appears on the walls. The smaller Court forms a square of 70 feet. Since the erection of these quadrangles, six sets of rooms have been built, at the expense of the College.

The CHAPEL, situated on the south of the inner court, erected at the expense of Dr. John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York, was consecrated in 1631. It is a well-proportioned and elegant Gothic edifice, of 62 feet in length, and 26 in breadth, fitted up with a richly-ornamented cedar roof, and wainscot; the screen, the pulpit, and eight fine carved figures, are also of cedar, and very much admired. The windows, which are of painted glass, and very remarkable for their antiquity and the brilliancy of their colours, were procured from Italy, by Archbishop Williams, in 1629. There are four on each side,

and a large one over the altar. In those on the north-side are represented twelve of the Prophets, and in those on the south-side are the twelve Apostles. The figures of Obadiah, Jonah, and Elisha, in the fourth window, on the north-side, are particularly striking. In the large east window is a display of the following subjects from the New Testament, with the types of them in the Old, in six compartments: The Creation of Man, and The Nativity of Christ—The passing of the Israelites through the Red Sea, and The Baptism of the Infant Redeemer—The Jewish Passover, and The Institution of the Lord's Supper—The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness, and Christ on the Cross—Jonah delivered from the Whale's belly, and Our Saviour's Resurrection—Elijah in the fiery Chariot, and Christ's Ascension. The emblazoned arms of the Founders and Benefactors add to the brilliance of these splendid windows.

The HALL, which is on the east-side of the larger quadrangle, is a handsome structure, 43 feet long by 25 in breadth, and of a proportionable height. It was built in 1436, and repaired and refitted with a new wainscot, in 1701. It contains portraits of the two Founders; Sir Nathaniel Lloyd; Lord Keeper Williams; Lord Crewe in his episcopal dress, as Bishop of Durham, and also in his robes as a Baron; Dr. Isham, Rector of this College, and father to Dr. Isham, a Warden of All Souls'; Dr. Marshall, Rector, and Dean of Gloucester; Dr. Hickes; Dr. Hutchins, Rector, and a great benefactor; Paul Hood, Rector; Judge Dolben, lately presented to the Society by Sir John English Dolben, Bart.; a portrait unknown; and a fine portrait of Dr. Tatham, the Rector.

In this room there are also several handsome busts.

The LIBRARY, which is on the north-side of the large quadrangle, was refitted in 1739, at the expense of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. It contains many scarce and valuable books and manuscripts, and portraits of the two Founders, and of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, Rector of this Society, and one of its greatest benefactors.

The COMMON ROOM, a very elegant apartment, was newly fitted up in 1816. A few years since, several houses adjoining this College were taken down, and a handsome garden, for the use of the members, is now made on their site. In 1818, the whole front was repaired and much improved in its appearance, by the addition of battlements, and the introduction of appropriate Gothic windows. The laying open of the south-side of this College, and the formation of the very neat garden, on the site of the old houses, must be reckoned among the greatest of our modern improvements, and is to be attributed to the well-known architectural taste and talents of the Rector, Dr. Tatham, assisted by the liberality of the Fellows.

This College was founded by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, for a Rector and seven Fellows; and since greatly augmented by Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York, and Lord High Chancellor of England, who has been allowed to share the honours of foundership. The Scholarships and Exhibitions have been given by different benefactors, and were much augmented by the will of Dr. Hutchins, Rector from 1755 to 1781. The present foundation consists of a Rector, twelve Fellows, eight Scholars, twelve Exhibitioners, and one Bible Clerk.—One of the Fellowships is in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. The number of members on the books is about 140.

Visitor—The Bishop of Lincoln.

Near to Lincoln College is

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

The front of this elegant and noble Church is in the High-street. The architect was Dr. Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church. It was begun in 1699, and finished in 1708, by a general subscription, and a brief obtained in 1705. The exterior is ornamented with pillars of the Corinthian order, and the steeple is erected in a style which adds considerably to the beauty of the High-street. The interior is similar to many of the London churches, but has no gallery, and although 72 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 50 high, is without a pillar. It is beautified with handsome Corinthian pilasters; the seats are regular, and made of the best oak, and the altar is richly executed, supported by two pilasters, and adorned on each side with golden cherubim. The pulpit and reading desk are much admired for their neatness and delicacy of workmanship. This is the collegiate church of Lincoln College, and is a curacy in the gift of the College, held by one of the Fellows. In the chancel, seats are reserved for the Rector and Fellows.

Near this Church, in the High-street, on the right, is the entrance to the MARKET for meat, vegetables, fruit, &c. which is allowed to be as convenient and airy as any in the kingdom.

Close to the front of this Market is the MITRE INN, whence go well-regulated Coaches to all parts of the kingdom. Chaises are also kept at this Inn. The banking-houses of Thomas Walker, Esq. and Co. and of Messrs. Cox, Morrell, and Co. are at a short distance from the front of the Market.

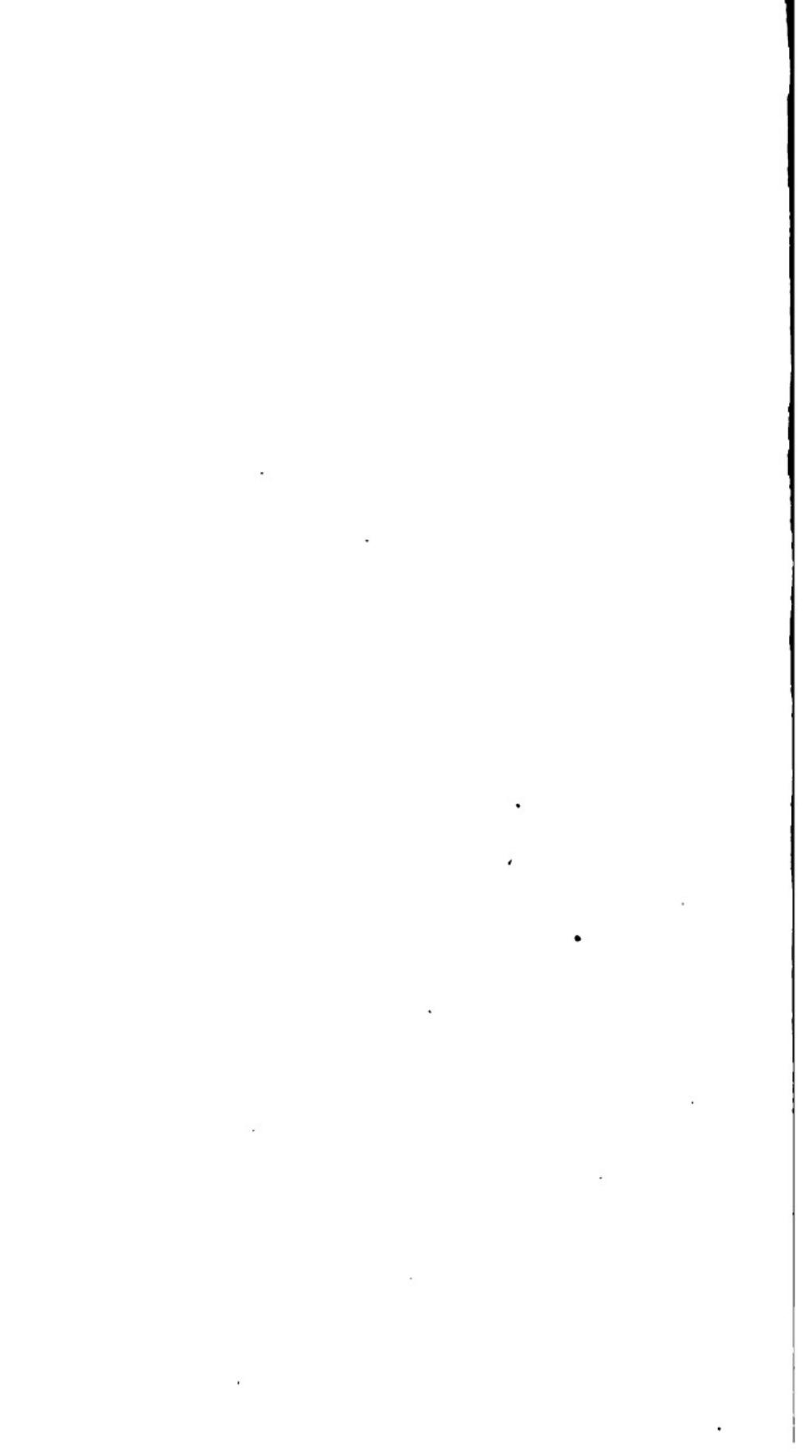
R. T. Parr

THE MITRE INN, OXFORD.

Published by H. S. & Son, High Street, Oxford.

Drawn & Engraved





In order that we may regularly pursue our walk, we must conduct our strangers either through the Market, at the further end of which we turn to the right, and come to Jesus College, or bring them again by Lincoln, Exeter, and Jesus Colleges, to the entrance of the Turle from Broad-street, opposite to which entrance stands

☞ TRINITY COLLEGE.

* * Porter's Lodge is on the left of the entrance to the first court.

This College is separated from the street by an iron palisade, with folding gates, adorned on the outside with the arms of the Earl of Guilford, and on the inside with those of the Founder. The avenue is spacious and handsome.—In front of the College are the Chapel and the gateway, over which is an elegant square tower, embellished with pilasters, and a handsome balustrade on the top. On this tower are large figures, carved in stone, representing the principal sciences. In the first court are the Chapel, Hall, Library, and Lodgings of the President. The second court is a fine piece of architecture, and the opening to the garden is beautiful. To the west of this court, near the old Dolphin yard, is another building inhabited by members of the society, whence a gate opens nearly opposite Beaumont-street.

The CHAPEL was built principally at the expense of Dr. Bathurst. It is generally conjectured that Dean Aldrich gave the plan and adjusted the design, with some improvements from Sir Christopher Wren. An original plan is in the Library of All Souls', among the papers of Sir Christopher. The proportions are correct, and the elevation, as now seen from the street,

is perfectly light and elegant. The most eminent artificers were procured to decorate this edifice in the highest perfection ; which Mr. Warton observes, “ amidst a multiplicity of the most exquisite embellishments, maintains that simple elegance, which is agreeable to the character of the place, and consistent with just notions of true taste.” The screen and altar-piece are of cedar, and enriched with the carving of Grinlin Gibbons. The representation of the Ascension, on the ceiling, was painted by Berchet, a French artist. The altar displays a specimen of needle-work, executed and presented to the College, in 1793, by Miss Althea Fanshawe, of Shiplake-hill, near Henley-upon-Thames.—The subject is the Resurrection of Christ from the tomb, attended by an Angel, after a picture by West, in St. George’s Chapel, Windsor.—The Chapel was finished in three years, and consecrated by Hough, then Bishop of Oxford, April 11, 1694. The monument of Sir Thomas Pope, and his Lady, with their effigies, at full length, in marble, is placed against the north wall, at the upper end. He is represented in complete armour, at his feet a griffin, and at his head a helmet, with his crest. The greater part of the elegant workmanship of this monument is concealed by an alcove, corresponding to one on the opposite side. The panels surrounding it were, a short time since, opened at the suggestion of Mr. Skelton, who has distinguished himself as an artist by his “ *Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*,” and other valuable works, and the front and west end are now displayed. Sir Thomas Pope was interred in great state in the parish church of St. Stephen’s, Walbrook, where his second wife, Margaret, had been before buried, and his daughter Alice; but in

1567 their bodies were removed to the Chapel of his College. In the ante-chapel are stones to the memory of Dr. Bathurst, Dr. Sykes, Mr. Almont, Dr. Dobson, Dr. Huddesford, Mr. Warton the Poet Laureat, Mr. How, and the late respected President, Dr. Lee. In this College is preserved a very ancient and curious silver gilt chalice, weighing twenty ounces, exquisitely engraved, which belonged to the Abbey of St. Alban. This and a paten are the only pieces of plate given to this College by the Founder, which now remain; for most of the plate in the University was presented to King Charles I. at the time of the Rebellion, and coined into money at New Inn Hall, which was then used as a Royal Mint. A letter is preserved by this Society, which contains the King's acknowledgment of the receipt of their plate.

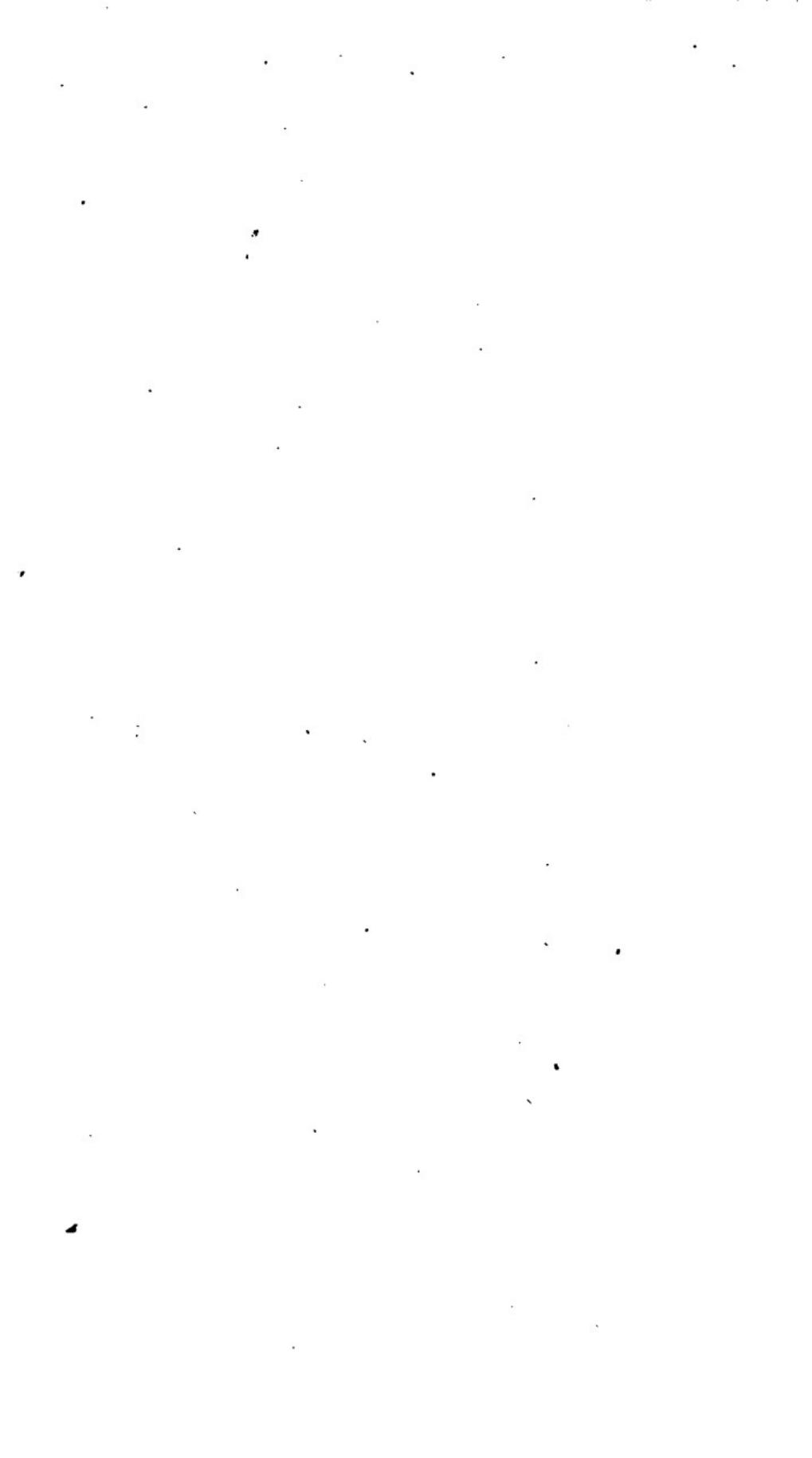
The HALL was pulled down in 1618, and the present refectory built on its site, in the Gothic style, at the expense of the College. The later improvements were in 1772, and consist of a new ceiling, wainscot, and chimney-piece. At the upper end is a portrait of the Founder: there are four others of him in the College, all of which are supposed to have been copied from one by Holbein, in the possession of Lord Guilford, at Wroxton. On the right of this picture is a portrait of Dr. Bathurst, and on the left is one of Dr. Kettell, formerly Presidents; there are also portraits of Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guilford; Archbishop Sheldon; Lady Elizabeth Powlett, the third and last wife of the Founder, Sir Thomas Pope; Sir Wm. Pope, Earl of Downe, the nephew of the Founder; the celebrated Earl of Chatham; Mr. Thomas Warton, who was Professor of Poetry and Poet

Laureat, and one of the most distinguished ornaments of this College, by Mr. Penrose, of New College; Mr. Rands, a benefactor to the Library; Dr. Carne, formerly a Fellow of this College; and the Rev. William Derham, the author of Astro and Physico-Theology, and many other works, and father of Dr. Derham, President of St. John's, who died in 1757.—Over the entrance door and opposite the President's Lodgings is a half-length statue of the Founder, the gift of Dr. Edward Bathurst.

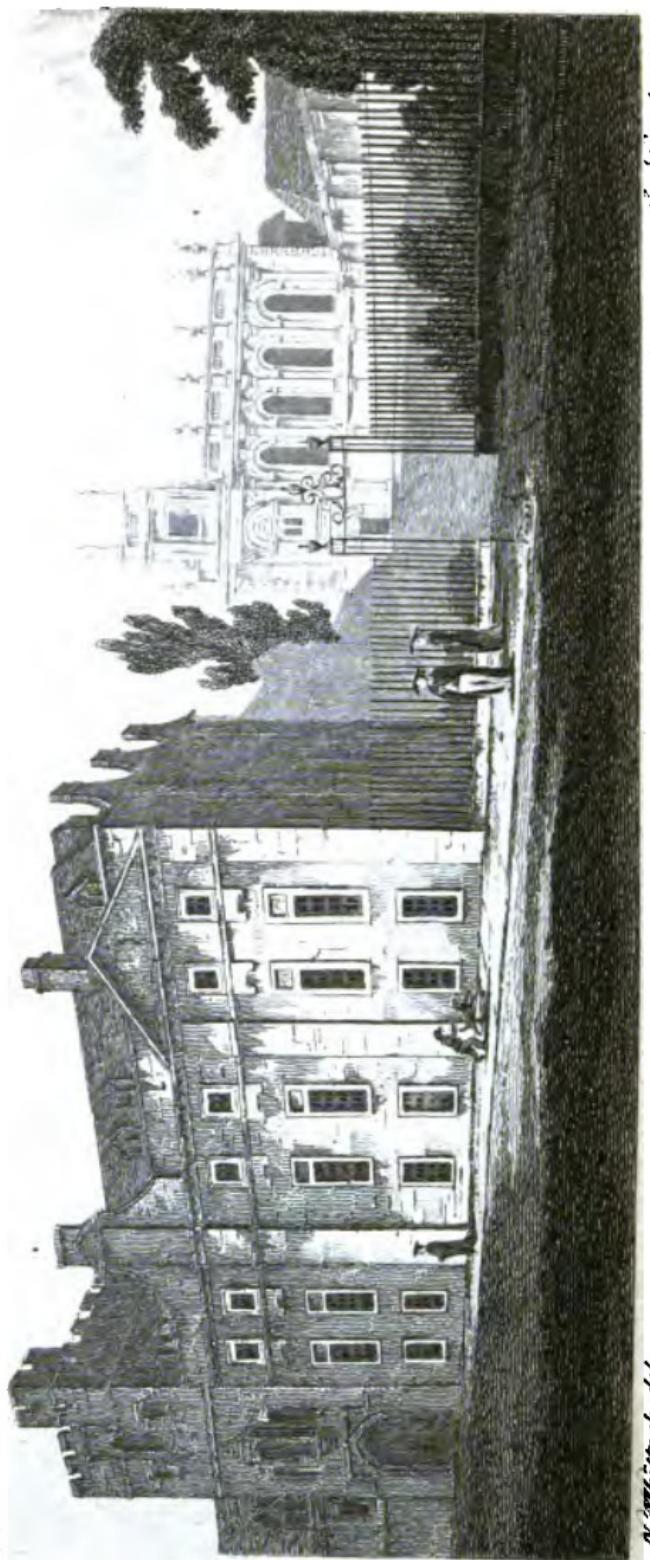
The LIBRARY, which has lately been repaired and very much improved, is the most ancient part of the College, being the same which belonged to Durham College, with such subsequent alterations as the decay of time had rendered necessary. In 1765, after many attempts to repair the ruined windows, they were taken down and replaced as they now appear. They contain many curious remains of old painted glass, many of which were taken from the old Chapel. In the centre of the window at the upper end, is a neat tablet, by Flaxman, to the memory of Mr. Warton, the gift of his sister Jane. Over the entrance is a portrait of the Founder; there are also busts of Bennet Langton, Esq. a member of this College, and the friend of Dr. Johnson, and of the late amiable and respected President, Dr. Lee.

The COMMON ROOM contains an admirable portrait of Mr. Warton, by Rising. Over the chimney-piece is a copy of Holbein's portrait of the Founder, recently discovered in the Library.

The GARDENS are extensive, and divided into two portions; the first is open, and terminated by a handsome wrought-iron gate, surmounted by the Founder's arms. The ancient yew hedges, in the formal Dutch style, planted about the



BAPTISTERY OF FIRENZE.



N. Whitlock del.

P. Simola sc.

same time as the gardens of Hampton Court were laid down, are now fast falling into decay.—The southern division is more picturesque, planted with trees and shrubs, and embellished in the modern style. Here we cannot refrain from paying to the members of the University generally a tribute of gratitude which they amply merit, for their kindness in permitting all persons to participate in the enjoyment of their delightful walks and gardens.

This College was founded in 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope, Kt. of Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire. The present foundation consists of a President, twelve Fellows, twelve Scholars, and four Exhibitioners. The number of members on the books is upwards of 230.

Visitor—The Bishop of Winchester.

Adjoining Trinity College, and to the right on our return from viewing it, is

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

. Porter's Lodge, under entrance gateway to the left.

The quadrangle, which we enter by a fine Gothic gate, on which are the arms of the Balliol family, is 120 feet in length, and 80 in breadth. On passing through this quadrangle to the left, we perceive a modern building, the front of which is in Broad-street, erected at the expense of Mr. Fisher, formerly a Fellow of this College. On the north-side of this building is the following inscription:—

VERBUM NON AMPLIUS—FISHER.

In the grove, to the north-west, there are other buildings which also contain apartments for the students. The Master's Lodgings are fronting the street. In these Lodgings, which have lately

been repaired and enlarged, are some very handsome rooms, particularly a spacious hall, having a well-preserved and much-admired ancient bay window to the east.

The CHAPEL was completed in 1529. The east window, which represents, in brilliant colours, the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension, was the gift of Dr. Stubbs. On a window, on the north-side, are represented Philip and the Eunuch, executed by Van Linge, in the year 1637, and given by Sir Richard Atkyns, of the county of Gloucester. A window, on the south-side, contains the story of Hezekiah's Sickness and Recovery, painted by the same artist, and presented by Dr. Wentworth, Fellow of the College. In the other windows are portraits of saints, various scriptural subjects, and armorial bearings. This Chapel contains marble monuments to the memory of John Evet and Thos. Gwillym, Esqrs. and John Parsons, D.D. Bishop of Peterborough, and Master of the College, who died in 1819.

The LIBRARY was finished in 1477, and refitted some years since, in a very neat and convenient manner, after designs by Mr. Wyatt. It contains a valuable collection of manuscripts, some of them beautifully illuminated; many early printed and rare English Bibles; a good collection of books on general literature, and several very curious tracts, arranged and bound up in volumes. The windows contain the arms, &c. of the benefactors, which are fully described by Wood, in his History of Oxford.

The HALL is on the west-side of the quadrangle. Its interior is in the modern style. In it are portraits of Dr. Parsons, Bishop of Peterborough, the late Master; Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham, the late Visitor; Dr. Proe-

ser, Archdeacon of Durham, formerly Fellow; Dolben, Archbishop of York, a Visitor; and Dr. Matthew Baillie, of London, formerly a Member. Under the Library is the Senior Common Room. To this College has lately been added a handsome building, which contains twelve sets of rooms.

Part of the ancient City Wall was opposite this College, remains of which, in good preservation, are still visible from the garden of Mr. Dudley, in Broad-street. Between this wall and the College ran so clear a stream, that it gave the name of Canditch (*candida fossa*) to the street leading by it, and by that name the spot was known in the time of Anthony Wood. The celebrated martyrs, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, were confined in Bocardo Prison, where North Gate stood, which gate was the strongest in the city. Bocardo was near the church of St. Michael, at the end of the Corn Market, and the prison is still remembered by some aged inhabitants of Oxford. The prisoners remained there together but a short time, for Ridley was taken to the house of Alderman Irysh, and Latimer to that of one of the Bailiffs of the City; Cranmer remained in Bocardo. On the 16th of October, 1555, Ridley and Latimer were brought to the place called Canditch, and were there burnt. They suffered death with courage for the religion they professed, in the presence of the chief magistrates of the University and City, and a multitude of other spectators.—Cranmer, being in Bocardo, ascended to the top thereof to see the spectacle, and kneeling down prayed to God to strengthen them. On the 21st of March following, Cranmer was brought to the same place and there also burnt. Some years ago the stone on which the fire was

made used to be shewn to strangers; but at this time only one interesting memorial of these distinguished martyrs remains, preserved by the late Mr. Alderman Fletcher. When Bocardo was pulled down, in 1771, this gentleman caused the door of the cell in which the martyrs had been confined to be removed and fixed up in the City Gaol, with a suitable inscription.

This College was founded by John Balliol, father of John Balliol, King of Scotland, and Devorguilla, his wife, between the years 1263 and 1268. Its revenues were amply augmented by the munificence of succeeding benefactors; particularly by that of Sir William Felton, and Sir Philip Somervyle. The foundation at present consists of a Master, 12 Fellows, and 14 Scholars. This College has also a considerable number of Exhibitions. Ten of the Exhibitions, namely, those on the Foundation of Mr. Snell, must be held by natives of Scotland, who are elected by the University of Glasgow. There are also four Exhibitions, for natives of Scotland, founded by Warner, Bishop of Rochester. The Master and Fellows possess a peculiar privilege, enjoyed by no other College or Hall in either of the two Universities, that of electing their own Visitor. The members on the books are about 230.

Visitor—The Bishop of London.

On returning into Broad-street from Balliol College, strangers are recommended to pay attention to the splendid view before them of the Museum, Theatre, Clarendon Printing Office, &c.

Proceeding westward to the end of the street, and then turning to the right, we pass the back buildings of Balliol College, opposite to which is the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, a Vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church. The old houses which adjoined this Church were a few years since taken down, and the appearance of this part of the city is

thereby very much improved. Pursuing our walk northerly, we come to

☞ ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

* * * Porter's Lodge is in the gateway on the right.

In the front of this College is a terrace, with elms before it. Over the gate by which we enter the first quadrangle are the arms of the Founder: and in a niche on the upper part of the tower, is the statue of St. Bernard. The first quadrangle consists of the Hall, Chapel, President's Lodgings, and apartments for the Fellows and other members of the Society. At the east end, opposite the gateway, is the entrance to the second quadrangle, which was begun in 1631, and completed in 1635, from a design of Inigo Jones, entirely at the expense of Archbishop Laud, with the exception of the Library on the south-side. The east and west-sides of this quadrangle are built on an arcade, or cloister, supported by eight pillars, over which are bustos, representing the Christian and Cardinal Virtues. On the east-side are the Arts and Sciences: the cornice above them is also emblematically expressive of the Virtues represented by each bust. The central gateway of each cloister is of the Doric order, surmounted by Ionic columns, and a semi-circular pediment. Over the gateways, which are richly embellished, are the statues of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta Maria, in brass. They were cast by Francis Fanelli, a Florentine artist, and presented to the College by Archbishop Laud.— From this quadrangle is the passage to the Gardens, which, when the weather permits, should be seen by every stranger who makes the tour of the University. They are extensive, and

were originally disposed in that formal, rectilinear taste, which Kent, Brown, and Repton, have successively combined to destroy. They now display all the diversity of which the spot is capable, and form a scene that blends Arcadian grace with academic solitude.

Besides the two quadrangles, there are other buildings to the north-east, consisting of the new and handsome COMMON ROOM, apartments for the members, &c. The kitchen and the chambers over it, at the west end of the Hall, were built by Thomas Clark, the senior cook, in 1618, the College allowing him to enjoy the rent of the chambers for twenty years.

The CHAPEL, which is on the north-side of the principal quadrangle, originally belonged to the Monastery of St. Bernard, and was consecrated in 1530. It was afterwards repaired and beautified by the Founder, and underwent considerable improvements and alterations, which were not completed until the year 1678. The east window was put up in the reign of James I. and is said to have cost 1500*l.* The screen is of the Corinthian order, over which an organ was erected in 1769, by Byfield. The altar is also Corinthian, and decorated by a piece of tapestry, after a picture of Titian, representing our Saviour with his two Disciples at Emmaus, attended by a servant. The figures are said to be the portraits of the Pope, the Kings of France and Spain, and Titian. The curious observer will not overlook the dog snarling at the cat under the table. On the north wall is an urn of black marble, containing the heart of that distinguished benefactor to this College and the University, Dr. Richard Rawlinson. His body is interred in the church of St. Giles, Oxford; but he ordered his heart

to be deposited in the Chapel of this College.
Beneath is this inscription :—

UBI THESAURUS IBI COR.
RIC. RAWLINSON, LL.D. R. ET A. SS.S.
OLIM HUJUS COLLEGII SUPERIORIS ORDINIS.
COMMENSALIS.
OBIIT 6 APR. M.DCC.LV. ÆT. LXV.

At the upper end of the Chapel, under the altar, are four small vaults, containing the bones of Sir Thos. White, the Founder, Archbishops Laud and Juxon, and Dr. Richard Bailie.

Choir Service is daily performed in this Chapel at a quarter past six in the evening.

In the small inner Chapel, called Bailie's Chapel, is a fine monument of Dr. Bailie, formerly President of this College. It also contains monuments of Dr. and Mrs. Holmes, and several others.

The HALL, which is also on the north-side of the first quadrangle, is that which belonged to the Monastery of St. Bernard; it was repaired by the Founder, and has since received considerable improvements. It is now a spacious room, of handsome proportions, with an arched roof, and a screen of Portland stone. It is decorated with portraits of the Founder; Archbishops Laud and Juxon; Bishop Buckeridge; Dr. Rawlinson; two of Sir William Paddy, one a whole length; Bishop Mew, or Meaux; Hudson, who gave his name to the settlement called Hudson's Bay; Dr. Holmes and his wife; Sir John Nicholl, D.C.L. F.R.S. &c. formerly a Fellow of this College, *by Owen*; Dr. Scott, an antiquary, and member of this Society; Sir James Eyre; Dr. Woodroffe; Edward Waple, B.D.; Dr. Gibbons; a whole-length portrait of George III, painted by Ramsay; and a very

curious figure of St. John, stained in *scagliola*, by Lambert Gorius, presented to the Society by Dr. Duncan, in 1759.

The LIBRARY is on the south-side of the second quadrangle, and consists of two large handsome rooms. Over the entrance to the first room is a bust of Charles I. At the upper end is a portrait of Archbishop Laud, by Van-dyck. The large window, at the upper end, contains the arms of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and several of the Benefactors to the College; also a portrait of the Founder. The window near this, on the right hand, is ornamented with the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury, beautifully executed. In the inner Library is Guercino's fine picture of St. John the Baptist. It contains also some very curious paintings of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve Apostles, on copper, supposed to be by Carlo Dolce; beautiful miniature portraits of Charles I. and his Queen, and a picture of King Charles I. with the whole Book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and on the hairs of the head, which may be read with the assistance of a good magnifying glass. This curious specimen of ingenuity and patience has suffered from the damp, and to preserve it from destruction it is taken from the Library in the winter and rainy months and placed in the President's Lodgings. In this room is the carved Eagle, admirably executed by Mr. Snetzler, of Oxford, which formerly stood in the Chapel. In the year 1636, Charles I. his Queen, the Elector Palatine, Prince Rupert, and, in the words of Wood, "all the gallantry and beauties of the kingdom," were entertained by Abp. Laud in this Library; after dinner a play called "The Hospitall of Lovers," by Mr. Wild, a Fellow of

this College, was performed before their Majesties and the Court ; and at this time, says Wood, " the College was so well furnish'd, as that they did not borrow any one actor from any College in the University." A short time since an ancient crozier was found in a garret of the President's Lodgings. It is six feet one inch high, and of elegant form and workmanship, after the manner of arabesque. It is made of a hard shining dark wood, beaded and inlaid with silver, and has been put in perfect order by the College, and placed in the Library. The manuscripts and printed books in these rooms are curious and valuable. They contain also some ancient missals, and a collection of coins.

This College was founded in 1557, by Sir Thomas White, Knight, Alderman and Merchant Tailor of London, and built on the site of St. Bernard's Monastery. It now consists of a President, fifty Fellows and Scholars, one Chaplain, an assistant Chaplain, an Organist, five Singing Men, six Choristers, and two Sextons. The Fellows, with the exception of six of the Founder's kin, two from Bristol, two from Coventry, two from Reading, and one from Tunbridge Schools, are elected from Merchant Tailors' School in London. The number of members on the books is upwards of 220.

Visitor—The Bishop of Winchester.

Those strangers whose time will permit them to view every thing in Oxford that merits their attention, will, after leaving St. John's, proceed northerly through the very fine spacious street, called St. Giles's, at the end of which stands the Church, a Vicarage in the gift of St. John's College. This Church is a solid and spacious edifice, though not sufficiently large for the population of the parish, which is continually increasing by the erection of houses. If all the

proposed plans be carried into execution, it will be absolutely necessary to erect a chapel of ease, or to rebuild the Church. A Dissenting Chapel is already built at Summer Town, which is in this parish. The Church of St. Giles is a very ancient structure, as may be inferred from its numerous lancet-shaped windows. It is 100 feet long by 50 in breadth. The tower contains four bells.

To the right is the road to Banbury and Bicester; on the left is the road to Woodstock and Blenheim, by which we proceed a short distance, and come to the

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY,

A very elegant and commodious stone building, erected after a design by Mr. Leadbeater. It was built and completely furnished by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe. The ground on which it stands, containing five acres, was the donation of Thomas Rowney, Esq. Member of Parliament for the City of Oxford. The foundation was laid in 1759, and it was opened for the reception of patients in 1770. This excellent institution is supported by annual subscriptions and donations.

At a very short distance beyond the Infirmary is the

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The interior of this useful and elegant building is not shewn to strangers, unless they have an introduction to the Observer, who resides in the house adjoining. The Astronomical Observatory was erected out of the funds bequeathed by Dr. Radcliffe. It comprises a dwelling-house for the Observer, who is appointed by the Radcliffe trustees, and apartments for observation

and for lectures, and is abundantly supplied with valuable astronomical instruments. The late Duke of Marlborough gave up his interest in the ten acres of ground within the Observatory walls, for the express purpose of the building, the first stone of which was laid in 1772.— The original design was made by Mr. Henry Keene. It was afterwards materially altered, and completed by Mr. Wyatt, in 1786. It may boast of a situation in every respect appropriate to the intentions with which it was erected.— The centre is light and elegant, and the wings are well adapted for astronomical observations. The tower offers a general representation of the Temple of the Winds at Athens, and is an application of that beautiful example of ancient architecture, which even Stuart, who made it known to this country, might have envied. The length of the Observatory is 175 feet by 57 in the widest part, and at each wing 24. The utmost height of the building, Hercules and Atlas supporting the Globe, is 110 feet. The upper room for occasional observations possesses a happy combination of grandeur and beauty.

Those who have not time to extend their walk to the Infirmary and Observatory, should, in order to complete their view of the Colleges, return towards the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, near which and opposite the house of Baker Morrell, Esq. is BEAUMONT STREET, partly formed from a meadow called "Beaumont's," so termed from Henry the First's palace of that name, finished in 1130, with which the King was much pleased, and often resided therein. Edward II. gave this palace to the Carmelite, or White Friars, in which they continued until their dissolution in the time of Henry VIII. Many years after it became a

monastery it was the occasional residence of the Sovereigns of England. At a short distance from this new street, in the square called Gloucester Green, stands the City Gaol, erected in 1789.

Those who have visited the Observatory, will return, leave St. Giles's Church on the left, and, to vary the walk, will pass down a lane on the right, at the end of which is the

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,

A stone building, 237 feet in front length. It was founded in 1772, as a receptacle for the poor of eleven of the parishes of Oxford. It is under the management of Guardians, chosen from each parish, who elect from their own body a Governor and two Deputy Governors. The Poor Rates are moderate; the money raised annually for the support of this house, and for the poor relieved at their own dwellings, not exceeding eight shillings in the pound on the nominal rentals. Proceeding about one hundred yards to the right, we arrive at the

NEW UNIVERSITY PRINTING OFFICE.

This fine building, which is of the Corinthian order, was begun in the early part of 1826, and finished with great expedition. The architect was Mr. Daniel Robertson, of this city; the builder, Mr. Charles Smith, of Paternoster-row, London. The front, which faces the east, is 252 feet long, and 39 feet in depth. The elevation, facing the south, is 288 feet long, and 33 feet wide. In this part of the building, on the ground floor, is the Press Room, the largest in the kingdom, it being 200 feet long and 28 wide. Above this large room are two stories,

divided into apartments for compositors, drying and gathering rooms, &c. The whole is enclosed by a very handsome boundary wall, built of Headington stone. The walls of the building are cased with Bath stone. Our strangers who have viewed this splendid Printing Office, will return towards the House of Industry, and keep onwards in a straight direction, which will bring them to

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

* * * The Porter's Lodge is under the gateway on the right.

This College is placed in a pleasant situation, not far from the river Isis, at the western extremity of the University. On entering the College, we cannot fail being struck with the contrast between the old buildings on the left, and the elegant new apartments opposite, at the west end of which are the Lodgings of the Provost. In these Lodgings are some very fine paintings, among which are a landscape by Ruysdaal; another by Moucheron; a Nativity by Bassano; a Last Supper, admirably executed, the name of the artist not known; an original portrait of Camden, and portraits of Whear, the first Camden Professor; of Dr. Blechynden, and of Dr. Gower, by Gainsborough.

The new buildings were finished in 1759.—The northern side contains apartments for the members. At the eastern end are the Chapel, Hall, and Library. The CHAPEL is an elegant edifice, 60 feet in length by 30 in breadth; the roof is richly ornamented with stucco. Over the altar is a fine old painting of "A Magdalene," the painter unknown. It was left to the College by Dr. Nash, who gave several other

fine pictures to this Society. The HALL is also a very handsome room, of the same dimensions as the Chapel, and is ornamented with fluted Corinthian columns at the west end. At the upper end is a fine painting of a Dutch Fish Market, the fish by Snyders; over the fireplace is a whole-length portrait of Sir Thomas Cookes, the Founder, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and in other parts of the Hall are portraits of Dr. Clarke; Dr. Eaton and his daughter Mrs. Sarah Eaton; Lady Holford, and Dr. Blechynden, the first Provost.

The LIBRARY, which is erected on a cloister, is a very noble room, 120 feet in length, with an extensive gallery. Dr. Clarke, who bequeathed 1000*l.* towards the building, added his large and very curious collection of books, among which are Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own manuscript notes in Italian; several of his invaluable architectural drawings, and a copy of "Carleton's Remembrance of God's Mercy," printed in 1627, consisting of Anecdotes of Queen Elizabeth's preservation from the attacks of her enemies. It is superbly bound in purple velvet, and covered with pearls. At the entrance to this room is a fine whole-length portrait of Sir Thomas Cookes, represented with a plan of the College in his hand, and viewing, with admiration, a bust of Alfred. It was painted by Pine of Bath, and given to the College by Dr. Wanley. This fine room has lately been painted, and much improved in its appearance. In the BURSARY are two paintings, (given by Dr. Nash,) the interior of a Flemish Cottage, and a Roman Fountain: they are well executed, but the artist is unknown. In the COMMON ROOM is a portrait of Dr. Clarke; and another, by Leeming, of Anthony Cooper, up-

wards of sixty years a servant of the College; a painting of the Assumption of the Virgin, and a view of part of the College, by Mr. Hinckes, a Gentleman Commoner of this Society. In the front of this College, to the south, several apartments have been recently erected, in consequence of the great increase in the number of its members.

From the retired and pleasant situation of this College, it may naturally be supposed that it possesses extensive gardens. The Provost has a large one: that which belongs to the Society extends over three acres of ground, and has recently been laid out with great taste. It is embellished with a large sheet of artificial water, well stored with fish. There is another garden in the front of the Common Room of this Society.

This College was originally Gloucester Hall, and founded as such in the year 1283. In 1714, it was founded as a College by Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley, in Worcestershire; since which it has received considerable endowments from Dr. Finney, Dr. Clarke, Mrs. Sarah Eaton, and others. The foundation consists of a Provost, 21 Fellows, 16 Scholars, and 3 Exhibitioners. The number of members is about 230.

Visitors—The Bishops of Oxford and Worcester, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Not far from Worcester College is the Canal Wharf. This Canal commences at Oxford, proceeds to Banbury, Coventry, &c. and forms a junction with the grand trunk, which enables the inhabitants to send goods to, and receive them from London, with expedition and safety. Near the Canal Wharf is the County Gaol, which was rebuilt about thirty years since. The original tower belonging to the ancient Castle,

and the hill thrown up near it, which contains a vaulted magazine formed for the use of the garrison, still remain.

From Worcester College we proceed through Beaumont Street, (directly opposite,) which leads to

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH,

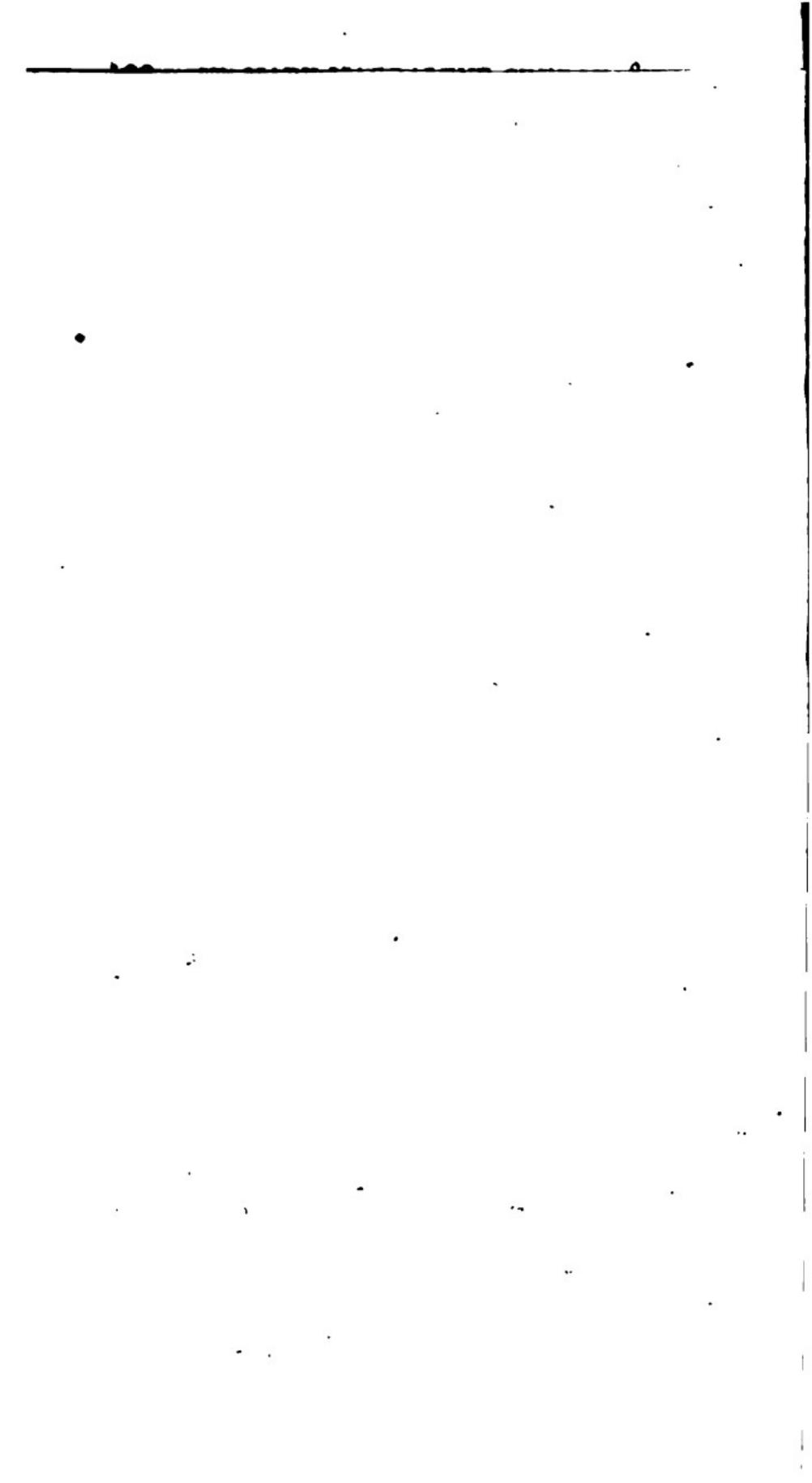
A Vicarage, under the patronage of Christ Church, and held by a Student of that Society. It is a neat stone edifice, about 88 feet in length and of a proportionate width. In both the northern and southern sides are attached chantry chapels; the former supposed to have been built by the Lady Devorguilla, Foundress of Balliol College, and the latter to have been originally founded about the year 1194, by Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, but refitted by Edward III. Three uniform pointed windows, belonging to the latter Chapel, are great ornaments to the southern front of the Church. A parapet of open trefoil work adds to the beauty of this part of the building. The tower contains five bells. The interior of this old Church has lately been entirely refitted, a new gallery erected, and many seats added for the accommodation of the numerous parishioners. According to Peshall, whose materials were taken from a manuscript of Wood, this Church was built by permission of St. Frideswide, who died in 740.

We pass this Church, walk a very short distance, and come to the Church dedicated to

SAINT MICHAEL,

A Curacy in the patronage of the Rector, and Fellows of Lincoln College, and held by a Fellow of that Society. It is nearly of equal dimensions with that of St. Mary Magdalene. Its division





is into a nave, two aisles, and a chancel: it is very ancient, and the embattled tower is considered to be in such a dangerous state as to require immediate reparation; it contains six bells. The windows of this Church are large and pointed. Peshall says it belonged to the Canons of St. Frideswide long before the Norman Conquest.

Here we enter the street called the Corn Market, nearly in the centre of which is that large and respectable Inn, the STAR. On the opposite side is the ROEBUCK Inn, a very commodious and handsome house. A little further on is the CROSS Inn, for coaches and commercial travellers.—Between the Three Goats and the Star, is the lane leading to

NEW INN HALL,

Which has been, for many years past, without any other member than the Principal. It was in the time of the civil war, from 1642 to 1646, used as a mint for Charles I. to which the different Colleges and Halls sent their plate to be melted down for his Majesty's use:

At a very short distance from the Cross Inn, is the meeting of the four principal streets, commonly called Carfax, where the new Church of

SAINT MARTIN, or CARFAX,

Has been recently erected. Its architects and builders were Messrs. Harris and Plowman, of Oxford. This Church was built by general subscription and parochial rates: the University as a body, and most of the Colleges, contributed liberally. The Corporation of the City gave, as a first subscription, 600*l.*; nearly all its members subscribed individually. The late Sir Edward Hitchings, during whose Mayoralty

the edifice was completed, gave (in addition to a previous donation) fifty guineas towards the reparation and improvement of the Organ, and another fifty was given by the Corporation for the same purpose. The funds, however, are not yet adequate to the proposed improvement of the tower, which still preserves its antique appearance.

St. Martin's, or Carfax, is also the City Church, where the Mayor and Corporation attend divine service on Sundays, at eleven in the morning, and four in the afternoon. There are four Lecturers, chosen by the four Aldermen, the eight Assistants, and the Recorder, who are called the THIRTEEN, and the electors have, at all vacancies, an opportunity of selecting the best preachers in the University. St. Martin's is a rectory of very small value, in the gift of the King. The first stone of the new Church was laid October 23rd, 1820, and it was opened for divine service on Sunday, June 16th, 1822. The former Church was a very ancient structure, and no record of the time of its erection now remains. It is conjectured, that at an early period it was much larger; the tower, it is certain, was once considerably higher; but by command of Edward III. it was taken down as it now appears, because, "upon complaint of the scholars, the townsmen could, in time of combat with them, retire to the tower as to their castle, and thence gall and annoy them with arrows and stones." The tower contains six bells.

To continue our walk through the University, we must pursue our progress southerly into the street sometimes called Fish-street, and St. Al-date's, but usually St. Tolls; observing that on the left is the High-street, and on the right Queen-street, or the Butcher-row, as it is more

generally named, on account of its having been formerly used as a market for meat. This street leads to the Canal Wharf, and to the County Gaol, and conducts us to the roads to Witney and Cheltenham, Wantage and Faringdon; and to Wytham, the seat of the Earl of Abingdon, which is about two miles from Oxford. A few paces down St. Tolls bring us to

THE TOWN HALL,

Where the Assizes, and City and County Sessions are holden, and where all the County and other large meetings take place. It was built by Thomas Rowney, Esq. the City Representative, in 1754, and has lately been considerably improved at the joint expense of the County and City. Its dimensions are 135 feet by 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. In 1814, during the mayoralty of Sir Joseph Lock, this room was honoured with the presence of George IV. then Prince Regent, the late Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the late Duke of York, the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburgh, Prince Metternich, Prince Blucher, and other royal and noble personages, to whom was presented the honorary freedom of the City. Upwards of 700 persons were present at this splendid scene. Adjoining to the Town Hall is the COUNCIL CHAMBER, in which are portraits of Queen Ann; John, first Duke of Marlborough; George, third Duke of Marlborough; Sir Thos. White; Dr. Wall; Alderman Nixon, and Joan his wife; Zachary Bogan; Alderman Wise; Mr. Rowney; and other benefactors to the City. In November, 1816, the honorary freedom of the City was presented to Lord Exmouth, the gallant conqueror of Algiers, who afterwards dined with the Corporation and a large party of other

gentlemen of Oxford and its vicinity in this room.

Proceeding in our walk, we come to the magnificent front of Christ Church. Nearly opposite to the gate of this College we cross the street, and, in our way to Pembroke College, arrive at

ST. ALDATE'S CHURCH,

(A Rectory in the gift of Pembroke College,) which, though a large and irregular edifice, has a venerable and interesting appearance. It is composed of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, and measures about 100 feet in length. At the west end is a tower, surmounted by a neat octagonal spire, and containing five bells. The church is spacious, and respectably fitted up with pews. It is of an antiquity beyond the reach of satisfactory investigation. Speed says it was founded or restored in the year 1004.

Close to this Church is the entrance to

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

* * * Porter's Lodge is on the right of the gateway.

The quadrangle is small, but regularly built.

In former editions the Hall or Refectory of this Society was slightly mentioned ; but the recent improvements render it particularly deserving of our notice. It has been considerably enlarged, the ceiling elevated, and a very elegant Oriel Window placed at the western end. In this and the two side windows are the arms of various Founders and Benefactors, beautifully executed by Eginton. Among them are the Royal Arms, King James I. being styled the Founder, and King Charles I. having added a Fellowship and the Rectory of St. Aldate's to

the original endowment. The arms of Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University, and, as such, the Visitor of this College, occupy one compartment. In the cornice are painted the arms of many present members of the College. The expenses attendant on these improvements were more than £2000; towards which some contributions have been made by former members, as a testimony of their friendship to the Society. The handsome tables were presented by Dr. Hall, the present Master. To the persons whose classical taste directed these improvements we are indebted for a new object of attraction, and we strongly recommend to strangers a view of this elegant apartment. The following portraits of Founders and Benefactors have been replaced on the walls, viz. Thomas Tesdale, Esq. and Richard Wightwick, B.D. the first Founders of the College; King Charles I.; Francis Rous, Provost of Eton, in 1643; Geo. Townsend, Esq. of Gloucestershire, 1647; Sir John Bennet, Knight of the Bath, afterward Lord Ossulstone, 1672; George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, 1678; Dr. John Hall, Bishop of Bristol, Master from 1664 to 1709; Queen Anne; Simon Earl Harcourt; Dr. Benj. Slocock, 1749; Rev. James Phipps, 1749; Mrs. Phipps, his wife; and Dr. Smith, the late Master. At the upper end of the room is a handsome bust of Dr. Johnson,* by Bacon, presented by Samuel Whitbread, Esq. the elder.

* Dr. Samuel Johnson was entered a Commoner of this College in October, 1738. His apartments were on the second floor, over the gateway. He had been at the University about three years, when the deranged state of his father's affairs caused the scanty remittances on which he had before contrived to subsist to be wholly withdrawn, and he

The LIBRARY is over the Hall. Formerly the books were kept in a large room over the south aisle of St. Aldate's Church, which was, at one time, a Civil Law School, and had a collection of books on that science for the use of Broadgate and other Halls adjoining. When, in 1709, Dr. Hall, Master, bequeathed his collection, it became necessary to remove the Library to its present situation.

The CHAPEL is a small elegant building of the Ionic order, with a beautiful altar-piece, containing a copy, by Cranke, from a picture of Rubens, at Antwerp, of our Saviour after his Resurrection, presented to the College by the Rev. Joseph Corbett, the venerable Archdeacon of Salop, (then Mr. Plimley.) Before the erection of the present Chapel, this Society attended divine service in the south aisle of St. Aldate's Church. In a garden near the Chapel is a neat and pleasant Common Room, in which there is a painting of Shenstone, who was educated at Pembroke College, lately given by the above Archdeacon Corbett in the name of his son, also brought up here. The Master's Lodgings are on the outside of the gate to the right of the entrance: they contain, among other pictures and prints of College Worthies, a portrait of Archbishop Newcome, painted by Hamilton; one of Hall, Bishop of Bristol, and Master of this College; and one of Dr. Johnson, a copy from Sir Joshua Reynolds, presented by Archdeacon Corbett, for his eldest son, Panton Plimley, Esq. (now Corbett.)

was under the painful necessity of quitting College without taking a Degree; but in 1755 the Degree of M.A. was conferred on him, and in 1775 the Degree of D.C.L. both by diploma.





Engraved by T. Whiteman, after a Drawing by G. Cuper

This College, originally Broadgate Hall, was founded in 1624, by Thomas Tesdale, Esq. of Glympton, in Oxfordshire; and Rd. Wightwick, Rector of IIsley, Berks.* The foundation now consists of a Master, 14 Fellows, and 26 Scholars and Exhibitioners. Members on the books are about 170. The King's Letters Patent for the endowment of the College are dated June 29, 1624, and on the 5th of August, in the same year, the ceremony of the *transmutation* of Broadgate Hall into Pembroke College took place. In commemoration of the entrance upon a third century from this endowment, a splendid entertainment was given by the Master and Fellows in June, 1824.

Visiter—The Chancellor of the University.

Not far from this College is the church dedicated to

ST. EBBE,

A plain modern imitation of the pointed style, opened for divine service on the 9th of February, 1817. The body of the former church was pulled down in 1813; but an embattled tower at the west end was preserved, and occupies the same situation in the new Church. In this tower there are eight bells. The King is the Patron of the Rectory. We now return to

CHRIST CHURCH.

As this College is very large, it is necessary to acquaint strangers, that if they wish to see the Hall, or the Great Bell, they must inquire for the Porter, whose Lodge is on the right, under the first gateway. This Porter will inform them where to apply in order to gain admittance to the Cathedral. The Library is

* In the phraseology of the day, while the King (James I.) was denominated *Founder*, and the Earl of Pembroke, then Chancellor of the University, was styled *Godfather*, Tesdale and Wightwick were called *Fosterfathers* only.

shewn by another Porter, whose Lodge is under Canterbury gateway, at the eastern entrance.

The elevation of Christ Church, viewed from the street, displays uncommon grandeur, and ranges along an extent of 400 feet. Wolsey left the great entrance tower unfinished, and in 1682 it was completed under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. This tower gives a dignity to the building which it crowns, when nearly viewed, and, when seen from a distance, adds greatly to the beauty of Oxford. The arms of the benefactors who contributed to the erection, are engraved on the roof that parts the gatehouse from the belfry, in which is the great bell Tom, one of the largest in England,* which formerly belonged to Osney Abbey, and has since been recast, when this inscription was put on it: "*Magnus Thomas clusius Oxoniensis, renatus Apr. 8, 1680,*" &c. The original inscription was, "*In Thomæ laude resonò Brim Bom sine fraude.*" Every night, at ten minutes past nine, it tolls 101 times, (the number of the members called Students,) when the gates of most of the Colleges and Halls are shut. The gate is ornamented with a statue of Queen Anne. The great quadrangle, about 263 feet square, is formed by the Hall, the Lodgings of the Dean, and five of the Canons, and apartments for members of the Society. In the centre is a small fountain, supplied with water from the river Isis and the spring at Hinksey. In the north-east corner, over the passage, is a statue of Bishop Fell, and over the passage to the Hall is one of Cardinal Wolsey.

* The dimensions of this bell are—diameter, seven feet one inch : from the crown to the brim, five feet nine inches ; thickness of the striking place, six inches ; weight, 17,000lbs. ; weight of the clapper, 342lbs.

On March 3rd, 1809, a fire broke out in the Rooms between the Hall and the Canon's lodgings, then occupied by the late Professor White, which did very considerable mischief. At one time the Hall on the one side, and the turret of Tom, over the principal entrance, on the other, were considered to be in great danger, and must have been destroyed but for the exertions of the members of this and the other Colleges, and the inhabitants of the City. The interior of the Hebrew Professor's lodgings, and several rooms of the members were destroyed.

The HALL was built by Wolsey, and strikes every eye with its magnificence, the grandeur of its proportions, and the propriety of its ornaments. It is unrivalled as a refectory by any room in the kingdom. In the reign of Charles I. the present approach was built, but the name of the architect is not known; the vaulted roof is supported by a single pillar, in the centre of a square, and by groins at the angles. The new staircase and lobby were opened in 1800. The roof of the Hall is highly ornamented, and the large window, at the upper end of the south-side, is suited to its position, and very much admired for its fine carved Gothic canopy. This stately apartment is 115 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 50 in height, and, taking in the lobby, &c. is 180 feet long. In 1801, two new Gothic chimney-pieces were erected in this room by order of the Dean, Dr. Jackson, from a plan of Mr. Wyatt. They are made of Somersetshire stone, and are considered very appropriate ornaments of the Hall.

As Christ Church has ever claimed the honour of receiving our Monarchs when they came to Oxford, this Hall has consequently been the scene of those entertainments which

have been prepared to do honour to, or promote the amusement of the royal visitors.—Henry VIII. in 1533, Queen Elizabeth, in 1566 and 1592, James I. in 1605, and Charles I. several times, were splendidly entertained in this room. In the year 1814, George IV. then Prince Regent, dined here with Prince Metternich; the renowned veteran warrior, Prince Blucher; a numerous party of other royal and noble visitors; the late Dr. Hall, then Dean, and all the other members of this College.—After dinner, his Royal Highness desired his name might be entered on the books of Christ Church.—This noble room is splendidly furnished with the following collection of portraits of persons distinguished for their high rank, great learning, and eminent qualities, who, with few exceptions, were educated within the walls of this College:—

Left hand side from the entrance.

Potter, Abp. of Canterbury
 John Freind, M.D.
 Trevor, Bishop of Durham,
 by Hudson
 Barrington, Bishop of Durham,
 by Romney
 Benson, Bishop of Gloucester
 Right Honourable George
 Grenville
 Dr. Stratford, Canon
 Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bp.
 of Winchester
 Drummond, Archbishop of York, by Hudson
 Right Hon. Sir John Skynner,
 Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Gainsborough
 Dr. Carey, Bishop of Exeter
 Wake, Abp. of Canterbury
 Boyle, Earl of Orrery

Robinson, Primate of Ireland,
 a very fine portrait, by Sir
 Joshua Reynolds

Lord Colchester, late Speaker
 of the House of Commons,
 by Northcote

Vernon, Archbishop of York,
 by Hoppner

Over these, beginning at left hand.

Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells
 Howson, Bishop of Durham
 Charles Hickman, D.D. Bp.
 of Londonderry
 Westfayling, Bishop of Hereford, (over this is Heton,
 Bishop of Ely)
 Este, Bp. of Waterford, (over
 this is Peers, Archbishop
 of York)

Matthew, Abp. of York, (over this is Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, by Riley)

Above the steps, left hand.

Markham, Abp. of York, by Sir Joshua Reynolds

Atterbury, Bp. of Rochester

Conybeare, Bp. of Bristol

King, Bishop of London

S. Fell, D.D. Dean of Ch. Ch.

Above the steps in front.

Bust of George III.

Henry VIII.

Cardinal Wolsey

Queen Elizabeth

Ellis, Bishop of Kildare

Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, by Vandyck

King, Bishop of London, by Cornelius Jansen

Fell, Bishop of Oxford

Duppa, Bp. of Winchester

**Morley, Bishop of Winches-
ter**

Smallridge, Bishop of Bristol

**Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of
Ch. Ch.** by Owen

Boulter, Abp. of Armagh

Bradshaw, Bishop of Bristol

Bagot, Bishop of St. Asaph, by Hoppner

Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Ch. Ch. by Kneller

*North side, from the upper
end.*

**Lord Grenville, Chancellor of
the University, in his Uni-
versity Robes,** by Owen

Right Hon. G. Canning, by Sir T. Lawrence

Compton, Bishop of London

Right Hon. Lord Bexley, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Owen Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, by Northcote

**Dr. Fell, Dr. Dolben, and
Dr. Allestree***

Moss, Bishop of Oxford

Welborne Ellis, Lord Mendip, by Gainsborough

Dolben, Archbishop of York

Mr. Devisme

**Clavering, Bishop of Peter-
borough**

The late Lord Auckland, by Sir Thomas Lawrence

**Hooper, Bishop of Bath and
Wells**

**Blackburn, Archbishop of
York**

Moreton, Bishop of Meath

King, Bishop of Chichester

Sir John Dolben, Bart, D.D.

Sir John English Dolben,

Bart.

*Over these, beginning at the
upper end.*

Smith, Bishop of Gloucester, (over this is James, Bishop of Durham)

**Wood, Bishop of Lichfield
and Coventry,** (over this is Griffith, Bp. of St. Asaph)

Mr. Sergeant Skinner, (over this is Ravis, Bishop of London)

Gastrel, Bishop of Chester, (over this is Bancroft, Bp. of Oxford)

Anthony Alsop, B.D. (over this is Dr. Burton, Canon of Christ Church in 1710)

* This picture is copied from a fine painting by Sir Peter Lely, in the mansion of the Dolben family, in Northamptonshire. Dr. Fell, Dr. Dolben, and Dr. Allestree, are represented in their canonical habits, reading the Liturgy of the Church of England. During Cromwell's Protectorship, these divines, and other men of eminence, met for this purpose in the lodgings of Dr. Willis, in Canterbury quadrangle, and afterwards in his house, opposite Merton College, and this practice continued until the Restoration.

Sprat, Archdeacon of Rochester	Stone, Archbishop of Armagh, by Ramsey
Godwin, Bishop of Hereford	Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bart.
<i>At the lower end from the left.</i>	
Cox, Archbishop of Cashel	Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph
Carlton, Viscount Dorchester, by Vandyck	Dr. Busby, Master of Westminster School, by Riley
Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University, by Romney	Moore, Abp. of Canterbury
Sir Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, by Sir Peter Lely	Agar, Archbishop of Dublin and Earl of Normanton, by Romney
Gilbert, Archbishop of York	Mr. Locke
Sir Archibald Macdonald, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Romney	Cleaver, Archbishop of Dublin, by Romney
Smallwell, Bishop of Oxford, by ditto	Sir William Dolben, Bart.
David, second Earl of Mansfield, by ditto	Randolph, Bishop of London, by Owen
William, first Earl of Mansfield, by Martin	Dr. Nicoll, Master of Westminster School, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, a very fine portrait
Edward, second Earl of Oxford, by Kneller	R. Frewing, M.D.
	Wm. Jackson, D.D. Bishop of Oxford, by Owen
	Robert Freind, D.D. Master of Westminster School, by Dhall

Very near the Hall is the KITCHEN, which is often visited by strangers. In it is a very large and curious gridiron, which is supported by four wheels. It was used for dressing whole joints, before ranges and spits were invented. ← The Kitchen was the first part of the College that was completed, and still retains its original appearance.

The CHAPEL of this College, which is also the Cathedral of the Diocese, is the same which belonged to the Priory of St. Frideswide, where that Saint and her parents were entombed. It is built in the shape of a cross, with a spire in the middle. The tower contains ten bells, which formerly belonged to Osney Abbey. The length of the Chapel, from east to west, is 154 feet. The length of the transept, from north to

south, is 102 feet. The height of the western part is 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and in the choir 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The breadth of the nave and side aisles is 54 feet; and the height of the steeple 144 feet.—Five monuments of great antiquity are still remaining in this Chapel, or more properly Church. The first, which is under the great window in the north transept, was erected to the memory of James Zouch, who died in 1503. The four other tombs are between the respective arches, dividing the Divinity or Latin Chapel from the middle north aisle. The first of these displays a man in armour, and is reported to belong to Sir Henry de Bathe, who died in 1252. The next beyond is supposed to contain the remains of Guymond, a Prior, who died about 1149. The next monument is that of the Lady Elizabeth Montacute, wife to William Baron Montacute, ancestor of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury. She was buried here in 1353. The last of these tombs is the shrine of St. Frideswide. This is a neat and elegant structure erected over a tomb, which had on it the effigy of a man and woman, in brass, now torn off, said to have been the parents of the saint. She died in the year 740, on October 19th, which day is commemorated by a fair kept before the gates of the College. The monument of Robert Burton, the author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, who was a member of this College, is in this part of the Church. On it is his bust, with a calculation of his nativity, and this inscription by himself, put up by his brother, the Leicestershire Antiquary, “ *Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus, hic jacet Democritus Junior, cui vitam dedit, et mortem, Melancholia. Obiit viii. Id. Jan. A. C. M.DC.XXXIX.* ” The monuments of later date may be consi-

dered as an obituary of many of the most distinguished members of this society. There are also several monuments erected to the memory of eminent persons who died in Oxford when Charles I. held his Court at Christ Church.

Most of the windows of this Cathedral were destroyed in 1651. Those that remain, with others executed since, are—The Story of Jonah, in the south aisle; The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah; and Christ disputing with the Doctors, in the east window of the Divinity Chapel, by Van Linge. The Nativity, in the east window, is by Price, from a design of Sir James Thornhill. The window in the north aisle, St. Peter conducted out of Prison by the Angel, was painted in 1700, by Isaac Oliver, when he was 84 years of age. The centre west window has lately been repaired, and embellished with ancient and very curious painted glass, representing St. Frideswide, St. Catharine, and other Saints. In the centre part of the great window in the north transept, is the representation of the murder of Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, which has the appearance of great antiquity. The other windows contain a great variety of arms, crests, devices, &c. some of them collected and given by the late Alderman Fletcher, a few years since. The window which has a portrait of Bishop King, contains a curious view of the south elevation of Osney Abbey. There is a fine-toned organ in the Church, where service is performed every morning and evening, and sermons are preached in the nave, before the University—on Good Friday, Ascension Day, Christmas Day, and whenever it is the turn of the Dean or either of the Canons to preach. The Church has lately been new-roofed, and the interior has under-

gone many alterations and repairs. The stone roof in the choir is much admired. The richly ornamented sacramental plate is very ancient. The pulpit is also very old, and of curious workmanship. In this Chapel has lately been placed a very fine statue of Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean from 1783 to 1809, when he retired from his arduous situation : he died Aug. 31st, 1819. It is executed by Chantrey, from the excellent likeness in the Hall, by Owen.

The CHAPTER HOUSE, which opens into the east cloister, is a fine room, and is embellished with the following portraits, &c. :—

Henry VI. VII. and VIII.
Queen Elizabeth
Mary, Queen of Scots
Cardinal Wolsey
Archbishop Dolben
Archbishop Secker
S. Fell, Dean of Ch. Ch.
H. Aldrich, Dean of Ch. Ch.
by Sir G. Kneller
Dr. Busby
Dr. Tottie

Dr. Pelling
Dr. Freind
Wm. Bromley, Esq. formerly
Speaker of the House of
Commons
The first King of Castile
Frederick, Duke of Saxony
A Holy Family
Mr. Brooks, Chapter Clerk
A portrait, by Riley

The COMMON ROOM, which is under the Hall, contains portraits of Henry VIII., of Drs. Busby, Freind, Nicoll, and Archbishop Markham, of Dean Aldrich, and Dr. Frewin ; and a bust of Dr. Busby, by Rysbrach.

In the Court, to which we enter by a narrow passage, in the southern part of the Great Quadrangle, and adjoining the Common Room, is the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, where the Choristers and other boys are educated. Opposite the Grammar School is the ANATOMICAL THEATRE, which was begun in the year 1776, and finished partly with the benefaction of Dr. Freind, who died in 1728, leaving 1000*l.* towards promoting

the study of anatomy; and partly with the legacy of Dr. M. Lee, who by his will endowed the Lectureship, and was in other respects a great benefactor to the College. This is a handsome convenient building, and is well furnished with subjects, preserved in spirits, to illustrate the study of anatomy. Lectures are delivered here by Dr. Lee's Reader in Anatomy, who is appointed by the Dean and Chapter. Mr. J. S. and Mr. P. B. Duncan, Fellows of New College, lately presented to this Theatre some very elegant wax models, formed with great accuracy. They were purchased at Florence by these gentlemen:—

No. 1. Is a full-grown human female figure, in which are represented the following points, namely: the whole of the absorbent system, the viscera of the thorax, of the abdomen, and of the pelvis, together with the arteries and veins belonging to them; the brain and its membranes, and numerous muscles of the head and other parts of the body.

No. 2. Two models representing sections of the human head, together with six smaller models. The whole completely illustrating the anatomy of the eye, with its nerves and blood-vessels.

No. 3 and 4. Two models, representing with minute accuracy not only the external form and character, but also the whole of the interior anatomy of the male and female crayfish.

Proceeding from the Chapel, down the cloisters, and passing by the old Library, the Chaplains' Quadrangle, and Fell's Buildings; or, from the Anatomical Theatre into the lane in which are the College Stables, the stranger is invited to take a view of the beautiful Walks, called Christ Church Meadow, and the Wide Walk. The meadow is bounded on the east by the Cherwell, on the south by the river Isis, on

the west by a branch of the same river, and on the north by the Wide Walk. It is a mile and a quarter round; the Wide Walk is upwards of a quarter of a mile in length. These walks are kept in excellent order, at the sole expense of Christ Church, and are filled with company in the fine evenings of summer, during term, when the scene is enlivened by the continual passing and repassing of pleasure-boats of every description, from the skiff to the eight-oared cutter.

In order to complete the view of this College, we must return into the Great Quadrangle, pass under the north-east arch, which is opposite the Hall entrance, and proceed to the quadrangle, called PECKWATER, which derives its name from an ancient hall or inn which stood on the south-west corner of the present court, and was the property of Richard Peckwater, who gave it to St. Frideswide's priory, in the reign of Henry III. About the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. another inn, called Vine Hall, was added to it; these, with other buildings, were formed into a quadrangle, in the time of Dean Dupper and Dr. S. Fell, which remained until 1705, when the east, west, and north sides were rebuilt after a plan given by Dean Aldrich, at the expense of the Dean, Canons, and nobility and gentry educated in this Society. Anthony Radcliffe, Canon, bequeathed 3000*l.* for this purpose. This munificent benefaction is commemorated in the following Latin inscription, under the cornice of the north-side, which was built with his money: “Atrii Peckwateriensis quod spectas latus extruxit Antonius Radcliffe, S.T.P. hujusce ædis primo Alumnus, deinde Canonicus.” The three sides are in a chaste Ionic style; all superfluity of ornament

has been judiciously rejected, and it may be said to be one of the most correct examples of the Palladian architecture in this kingdom.

The LIBRARY, which forms the south-side of Peckwater quadrangle, was begun in 1716, after a design of Dr. George Clarke, of All Souls, and was not completed until 1761. The elevation consists of one order of three-quarter Corinthian columns, of considerable height and diameter. It was originally intended that the lower story should consist of an open piazza of seven arches, with an ascent of three steps along the front of the building; but it was afterwards enclosed, and forms the rooms which contain some books, and the collection of paintings left to the College by Brigadier-General Guise, who had received a part of his education in it.

The following is a list of the paintings, busts, &c. placed in these lower rooms:—

At the entrance are the following Busts.

- R. Freind, D.D. Master of Westminster School. Rysbrach
- George I. By the same
- Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York. Bacon, junior
- Dr. Robinson, Primate of Ireland. Bacon, senior
- Hugh Boulter, Primate of Ireland
- George II. Rysbrach
- Dr. Frewin, a Physician of Oxford and Student of Ch. Ch. Roubillac.

RIGHT HAND ROOM.

First Compartment. East side.

Over the door is the Bust of General Guise. Bacon.

On the left hand.

- An Emperor on horseback. Giulio Romano
- The slaughter of the Innocents. Borgognone
- A sketch
- Our Saviour's Resurrection
- A head. Fred. Zuccherino
- Story of Ericthonius. Salvator Rosa
- On each side are figures at full length. Parmegiano
- The Sybils. Raphael
- A sketch on each side. Castiglione
- St. Peter. Caravaggio
- A Madona and Child, with St. John. Paduanino
- St. Sebastian. Guido
- A sketch, representing the Resurrection. Young Palma
- Diana and Actæon. Nic. del Abbate

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| A Medusa's head. Rubens | Two sketches, representing Cybele and Neptune. Giulio Romano |
| St. Catharine. Vettori Carpaccio | A small sketch of the Circumcision. Correggio |
| 4 large head. Pietro della Vecchia | An assembly of the Gods |
| The heads of two Cherubs. Domenichino | A small figure of Ceres |
| Our Saviour praying on the mount, and his disciples asleep. Bassano | Four portraits, with a book of music before them. Titian |
| A portrait. Francesco Torbido | The Vision of Constantine. A copy from Raphael's picture in the Vatican. Giulio Romano |
| Our Saviour with his two disciples at Emmaus. Lazarini | The binding of the crown of thorns on the head of our Saviour |
| Rape of the Sabines. Andrea Mantegna | A head. Castiglione |
| A Descent from the Cross. Correggio | Two heads of St. Andrew and St. Paul in one picture. Andrea Sacchi |
| Holy Family. Schidone | Diana and her nymphs bathing, with the story of Actaeon |
| Two sketches of Jupiter and Juno. Giulio Romano | A sketch |
| A small head of a Child. Leonardo da Vinci | A head of Christ with the crown of thorns |
| Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, in chiaro oscuro. Paolo Veronese | Cupid shaving his bow |
| A small head of a Woman. Leonardo da Vinci | On each side, two figures at full length. Parmegiano |
| Apollo and Marsyas, Midas sitting in Judgment. Andrea Schiavone | A woman with a dove, representing Simplicity. Francesco Furini |
| An Italian Buffoon drinking. Annibal Caracci | A dead Christ fore-shortened. Ludovico Caracci |
| The sketch of a capital picture preserved in a church at Venice. It represents the Virgin, with St. Peter and St. Francis, and a Venetian General of the Capello family, who, returning victorious from a battle against the Turks, offers the standard and trophies of his victory at the altar of the Virgin. The whole Capello family is included in this picture. Titian | Two heads in one picture. Murillo |
| | A sketch of a man on horseback. Vandyck. |
| | <i>Second Compartment. East side, on the left hand.</i> |
| | Rebeoca at the well, and Abraham's servant presenting her with bracelets. Guido |
| | A head |
| | The dying Magdalene. Domenichino |

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| A head | A head. Hans Holbein |
| The figure of St. Catharine, with one hand upon the wheel. Salviati | A small sketch. Ciro Ferri |
| A small Madona and Child | A landscape, in which is introduced the murder of S. Pietro Martire. Gobbo del Caracci |
| A sketch, representing a saint ready to suffer martyrdom. Vandycck | A representation of the inside of St. Peter's Church |
| A holy family | A figure, representing the art of painting. Spagnoletto |
| A Cleopatra | A holy family. Titian |
| St. Peter | Our Saviour tempted in the wilderness. From the school of Titian |
| Our Saviour. Titian | A copy of the nativity, well known by the name of Correggio's Notte. Carlo Signani |
| A small landscape. Mola | A Madona and Child |
| A Bacchanalian piece, with Silenus | A small head |
| A sketch. Salvator Rosa. | A Madona and Child. Perdenone |
| A drawing of Moses striking the rock. Benvenuto Garofalo | Susannah tempted by the Elders. Baroccio |
| A Madona and Child, with St. John | A small picture, representing the ascension of the Virgin |
| The portrait of a woman | A small figure of our Saviour |
| A figure playing upon the violin | The assumption of the Virgin, seen by the apostles. Francesco Naldini |
| A small picture of soldiers and women | <i>Third Compartment. East side, on the left hand.</i> |
| The Good Samaritan. Pisto Badalocchi | The portrait of a cardinal bishop. Spagnoletto |
| A drawing | A martyrdom. Tintoretto |
| Rinaldo and Armida, a sketch | A father with his two sons praying. Hans Holbein |
| Faith giving her sword to a General. Pierine Del Vaga | A small figure. Parmegiano |
| The Brazen Age | The sacrifice of the temple of Diana |
| Rachael weeping. Raphael | A large nativity |
| A head of Diana. Domenichino | The marriage of St. Catherine. Paolo Veronese |
| A small sketch. Ciro Ferri | A sketch. The meeting of the Emperor Otho and St. Nilo. Domenichino |
| Jupiter and Juno | Three heads. Caracci |
| A sketch. Titian | Three heads, from Correggio, over the north window |
| Some philosophers with a globe. Old Palma | |
| A "Noli me tangere." Pietro Perugino | |
| A sketch. Titian | |
| The marriage of St. Catharine. From Correggio | |
| The Iron Age | |
| The Transfiguration. From Raphael | |

- A large picture of the burning of Troy. Bernard Van Orley
 The nativity of our Saviour. Francesco Zuccarelli
 Hercules and Omphale. From the Venetian school
 A small landscape
 Three other small sketches
 Head of a Madona
 A nymph bathing. Giuseppe d'Arpino
 A head, cartoon. Raphael
 A large nativity. Bassano
 Descent from the cross. Daniel da Volterra
 Two heads, cartoons. Raphael
 Half-length portrait. Rembrandt
 Two heads. Spagnoletto
 Hagar in the desert. Mola
 The head of Vandyck. By himself
 Henry the Eighth. Hans Holbein
 Head of a Madona. Titian
 St. John the Baptist. Guercino
 Half-length portrait. Titian
 Madona and child
 The continence of Scipio. Vandyck
 A head. Rubens
 Two landscapes. Gobbo del Caracci
 The judgment of Solomon. Pasqualino Romano
 The adoration of the shepherds
 Diana and her nymphs bathing, with the story of Acteon. Paolo Veronese
 Our Saviour bearing his cross. Francesco Vanni
 A choir of angels playing upon musical instruments
 A sketch of a boy's head. Vandyck
 A sketch of the destruction of a temple. Domenichino
 A head. Hans Holbein.

LEFT HAND ROOM.

- First Compartment. West side.
 Over the door is the bust of Trevor, Bishop of Durham. Bacon.
On the left hand.
 Portrait of a woman. Paris Bordon.
 Lot and his two daughters. Caravaggio
 Portrait of a woman. Titian
 St. Peter and St. Paul. Andrea Sacchi
 Judith with Holofernes's head. Salviati
 St. John preaching in the wilderness. Gobbo del Caracci
 A head of St. John the Baptist. Guido
 A nativity
 The flight into Egypt. Lanfranco
 Sophonisba. Domenichino
 The prodigal son. Guercino
 Diana and her nymphs bathing with the story of Acteon. Carlo Maratti
 A Madona and child sitting in the clouds, attended by angels and cherubs. Underneath is the town of Bologna. Annibal Caracci
 Two boys with a dog and a goat. Old Bassano
 A small octagonal picture of our Saviour carried to the sepulchre, painted on a black stone. Alessandro Veronese
 A holy family. Schidone
 The general resurrection
 St. Jerome receiving the sacrament

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| A small nativity. Pierino del Vaga | A portrait of a Venetian nobleman. Titian. |
| The laying of our Saviour in the sepulchre. Schidone | A piece of architecture. Viviani, with figures by Sebastian Ricci |
| A small picture of Tobias taking the fish. Salvator Rosa | Our Saviour in the temple |
| Judith with the head of Holofernes. Prete Genovese | A nativity. By Titian |
| A nativity. After Correggio | The day of judgment. Francesco Bassano |
| A Cupid drawn in a golden car. Domenichino | A nativity. Raphael |
| A head | A portrait of the first Prince of Orange. Guido |
| Cleopatra. A copy from Guido | A pilgrim |
| A Venus. Bronzino | A Madona. Raphael |
| A nativity | A Sudarium. Titian |
| Martyrdom of St. Laurence. Tintoretto | A portrait. Fred. Zuccheri |
| A portrait. Spagnoletto | A holy family. Battista Basano |
| A youth playing on a guitar, with a boy behind, listening. Fernandez | A holy family. Parmegiano |
| A nativity. Baldassare Peruzzi da Sienna | A holy family. Titian |
| A dead Christ. Agostino Caracci | Our Saviour's last supper. Tintoretto |
| Our Saviour in his youth, with a representation of his future sufferings. Alabani | A Madona. After Raphael's manner |
| St. Francis in a vision, supported by angels. Annibal Caracci | Our Saviour bearing his cross. Andrea Mantegna |
| The portrait of Spagnoletto. Tintoretto. | A sketch |
| <i>Second Compartment. West side, on the left hand.</i> | Venus and Adonis |
| St. Jerome. Spagnoletto | The rape of Europa |
| A dead Christ. Old Palma | A head. Hans Holbein. |
| An Ecce Homo. Baroccio | |
| Apollo flaying Marsyas. Andrea Sacchi | <i>Third Compartment. West side, on the left hand.</i> |
| A portrait of the Duke d'Alva. Titian | A landscape, representing the country near Bologna. Bolognese |
| Our Saviour, with his two disciples, at Emmaus. Ludovico Caracci | St. Christopher. M. Angelo Buonarota |
| | A sketch. Valarino Castile |
| | A Madona and child, with Saint John. Andrea del Sarto |
| | A sketch. Valarino Castile |
| | Two cupids, representing holy love conquering profane love. Guido |
| | A piece of architecture. Ghisolfi |
| | Two female figures. Mutjano |

The family of the Caracci, represented in a butcher's shop. Annibal Caracci	Susannah and the elders. Spagnoletto
The Virgin contemplating her child. Primaticcio	Two landscapes. Domenichino
St. Elizabeth, with St. John, when a child, musing upon a cross made of reeds. Leonardo da Vinci	A sketch of our Saviour being carried to the sepulchre. The Virgin supported by the three Marys. Bassano
A mountebank, on horseback, drawing a clown's tooth, in the market place. M. Angelo della Battaglie	Two small landscapes
Men playing at bowls. By the same master	A head. Abraham Johnson
A sketch of a ceiling	The portrait of St. Jerome praying. Domenichino
The infants Jesus and St. John embracing. Raphael	A battle piece. Borgognone
A head	The portrait of Gen. Guise. Sir Joshua Reynolds
A head of Cardinal Wolsey	Our Saviour crowned with thorns. Bassano
A head of Francesco Mola. By himself	David and Goliah. The figures fore-shortened. M. Angelo Buonarota
A large picture, in which are the figures of St. John the Evangelist, St. Lucia, St. Humphrey, and St. Francis	A master and his scholars. Gerard Douw
Our Saviour in the midst of several female figures. Andrea del Sarto	A holy family. Annibal Carracci
A Madona and Child. Leonardo da Vinci	The marriage of St. Catherine
A landscape	A Madona and child
Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise. Giuseppe d'Arpino	A woman with the glory round her head.
Our saviour's last supper. Mola	

* * The names of the painters in the preceding list are given as they stood in General Guise's Catalogue. It is probable that many of them were inserted upon conjecture only.

The upper room is 141 feet by 30, and 37 feet in height. The ceiling is richly ornamented; and the wainscot and pillars are of the finest Norway oak. The festoons of stucco are much admired for the delicacy of the workmanship. This Library, in books, prints, manuscripts, and coins, is of the first order. The recesses in the upper room are occupied by a bust, in bronze, of Marcus Modius, a physician, pre-

vented to the Society by Lord Frederick Campbell; and a female figure, in marble, attended by a smaller figure of a boy, with one hand upon her shoulder, given by the late A. K. Mackenzie, M.A. a student of this house. This fine antique statue was found at Pella, in Greece. At the east end are marble busts of Seneca and Nero; and at the other end, of Ceres and Cicero. On the staircase is a fine whole-length statue of Locke, by Roubillac.

Canterbury quadrangle joins that of Peckwater on the east side, and is a handsome entrance to the College. On this site formerly stood Canterbury Hall, which was granted to the College by Henry VIII. In 1775 the north and east sides of it were rebuilt, after a design of Mr. Wyatt, chiefly at the expense of Dr. Robinson, primate of Ireland, who contributed 2000*l.* towards their completion; by whose liberality the south-side also was rebuilt in 1783. The chief ornament of this court is the magnificent gateway, erected under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, in 1778. The order is Doric, and the design combines all that can be expected from an union of solidity and elegance. Both Canterbury and Peckwater quadrangles are inhabited chiefly by the Undergraduate Members of the College.

This princely College was originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey, on the site of the Priory of St. Frideswide, who intended that it should consist of a Dean, Sub-Dean, 100 Canons, 10 Public Readers, 13 Chaplains, an Organist, 12 Clerks, and 16 Choristers; but in consequence of the Cardinal's falling into disgrace with his royal master, Henry VIII. his intentions could not be carried into effect. The King seized upon and suspended the foundation, which he re-established in 1532, under the name of Henry the Eighth's College; but this was suppressed in 1545; and in the year following the episcopal

see was removed from Osney to this College, and the Church of St. Frideswide was constituted a Cathedral, by the name of Christ Church, for the maintenance of a Dean, 8 Canons, 8 Chaplains, an Organist, 8 Clerks, and 8 Choristers, together with 60 Students, and 40 Grammar Scholars, a Schoolmaster and Usher. In 1561, Queen Elizabeth converted the 40 Grammar Scholars into Academical Students, ordering that their vacancies should be supplied from Westminster College. Thus 100 Students were established; to which number one more was added, in 1663, by W. Thurstone, Esq. This large College is always overflowing with members. Those not on the foundation are, as in other societies, called Noblemen, Gentlemen Commoners, and Commoners. The number of members on the books is about 830.

Visitor—The King.

A few paces to the left, on leaving the Canterbury gate of Christ Church, on the opposite side, is the entrance to

ORIEL COLLEGE.

. Porter's Lodge is on the left of the gateway.

The Quadrangle of this College was finished about the year 1640. It contains, on the north-side, part of the Provost's Lodgings; on the east, the Hall and entrance into the Chapel, which runs eastward; and on the south and west sides are apartments for the Fellows, and other members of the Society. The roof of the gateway is ornamented with the royal arms of Charles I. and the other door-ways with the arms of benefactors. Northward of this quadrangle there are two handsome buildings; that on the east erected at the expense of Robinson, Bishop of London, during his lifetime, in 1719. The other, on the west-side, which corresponds with Bishop Robinson's, was begun in March, 1729, and erected by the munificence of Dr.

George Carter, some time Provost, who bequeathed his whole fortune for this purpose and the purchase of livings, for the benefit of the College. In 1818, a considerable addition was made to this College by the erection of a handsome stone building, which contains fifteen sets of rooms for members of the Society, built at the south end and the back of Bishop Robinson's building.

The LIBRARY stands between Robinson's and Carter's buildings. It was built after a design by Wyatt, and is considered one of the most perfect pieces of architecture in Oxford, but wants the advantage of situation. The front, with equal grandeur and simplicity, exhibits only the Ionic order; all the parts are great and commanding, the ornaments few, and the whole harmonious. This Library contains a good collection of books. To those originally belonging to it, has been added a very curious and valuable collection by the bequest of the late Edward Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire, who was some time a Nobleman of this College, and afterwards High Steward of the University. He died in 1786, and the expenses of this building, which was begun in 1788, were supplied by the subscription of the Provost, Fellows, and other members of the Society, as well as of the Honourable Mrs. Leigh, his Lordship's sister. The two fine pillars in this room are very much admired. A new room, adjoining to the gallery, is fitted up with some of the rich wainscot which was part of the furniture of New College Chapel, previously to the alterations in 1789. Under the Library is a very elegant Common Room, which is ornamented with a portrait of Dr. Eveleigh, by Hoppner; and another of Dr. Copleston, by

Phillips. In the inner Common Room is a curious picture, by Vasari, presented by James Clutterbuck Smith, Esq. The subject of it is a group of the Italian writers, Guido, Calvacanti, Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch, Politian, and M. Ficinus.

The CHAPEL was completed in 1642. In 1677, the high altar was paved with black and white marble, and the following year the whole of it was very much improved in consequence of the legacies of Samuel Short and Charles Perrot, Masters of Arts, and Fellows of this College. The subject of the east window is, The Presentation of our Saviour in the Temple, by Peckitt, of York, after a design by Dr. Wall, of Worcester. In the ante-Chapel is a marble monument of Henry Edmunds, D.C.L. who died in 1746, and a very handsome one, by Westmacott, to the memory of Dr. George Carter, erected at the expense of Dr. Eveleigh, in 1811. This Chapel was improved, and the seats augmented in 1818.

The HALL was built in 1637, and in 1826 was repaired and its appearance much improved. It is entered by a flight of steps, with an embattled portico, over which are the statues of the Virgin Mary and Child, and those of the Kings Edward II. and III. in canopied niches; above them a circular pediment, supported by pilasters and decorated with vases, rises before the roof. The room, which is 50 feet long and 20 wide, is fitted up with a handsome wainscot, and an entablature of the Doric order. At the upper end is a portrait of Edward II. enthroned, by Hudson; to the right is that of Queen Anne, by Dhall; on the left the Duke of Beaufort, in his parliamentary robes, with a negro servant bearing his coronet, by Soldi. In one of the

windows are the arms of Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston, with the motto, *Pie repone te*. There are two curious cups belonging to this Hall, the one presented by the Founder, the other by Bishop Carpenter. On the 15th of June, 1826, this Society celebrated the five hundredth year from its foundation, by a splendid fête, at which were present 140 gentlemen who were or had been members of the College.

The Founder of this College was Edward II. who had the character of a scholar and a patron of learning. It was founded in 1326, for a Provost and 10 Fellows. The number of Fellows has since been increased by various benefactions. Four were added by John Frank, Master of the Rolls, in the time of Henry VI.; one by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, about the year 1476; one by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, 1507; and two by Richard Dudley, Chancellor of the Church of Salisbury, 1529. The present foundation is for a Provost, 18 Fellows, and 15 Exhibitioners. The foundation of this College was first suggested to Edward II. by his almoner, Adam de Brome, who was appointed the first Provost. The number of members on the books is upwards of 280.

Visitor—The King.

At a short distance from this College, northward, is

ST. MARY HALL.

* * * The Porter's Lodge is the first door on the left.

The buildings of this Hall compose a quadrangle, formed by the Principal's Lodgings on the north, the Hall and Chapel on the south, and on the east and west by apartments for the Students.

The CHAPEL was built in 1640, at the expense of several benefactors. In 1777, John Oswald, Bishop of Raphoe, gave 100*l.* for repairing it. In it is a curious epitaph on Dr.

William King, formerly a Principal of this Hall, written by himself. He was buried in Ealing Church, Middlesex, but ordered his heart to be preserved in this Chapel. The refectory of this Society has lately been repaired, and ornamented with new windows; it contains the following portraits:—Sir Thomas More, from Holbein, given by Dr. Rathbone; Charles Lord Boyle, son of the Earl of Orrery; Dr. Wilson, (son of Bishop Wilson,) Prebendary of Westminster, and the intimate friend of Wilkes; in his hand is a scroll, on which is written, “Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights;” Dr. John Hudson, the editor of Thucydides, Josephus, &c., Principal from 1712 to 1719, given by J. Dawson, Esq., in 1752; Dr. William King, the celebrated satirist and political writer, and Principal from 1719 to 1764, by Worlidge; Gibbs, the architect of Radcliffe’s Library; Dr. Thomas Nowell, Principal from 1764 to 1801; Dr. Phineas Pett, Principal from 1801 to 1815, by Owen;* and Dr. Rathbone, a Vice-Principal.

St. Mary Hall was formerly a tenement given by Henry Kelpe, a citizen of Oxford, in 1239, to the Rector of St. Mary’s Church and his successors, and continued to be the parsonage house of the Rectors, till Edward II., in 1325, gave the church, with all its appertenances, to the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, who converted it into an Academical Hall, in 1333. In 1826, it was enlarged by the erection of six new sets of rooms; and at the same time the Lodgings of the Principal were repaired

* Painted at the expense of the members of the Hall, as a compliment to their Principal, who, in 1815, was presented to a Canonry of Christ Church; a fine engraving was taken from this portrait, also at the expense of the Society.

and improved. The new buildings are in the purest style of Gothic architecture, and were designed and executed under the direction of Daniel Robertson, Esq.—The establishment consists of about 90 members.

Visitor—The Chancellor of the University.

To continue our tour, it is necessary to return, to pass by Oriel College, and, when at the end of the lane, by walking a few paces to the left, we arrive at

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

. The Porter's Lodge is the first room on the right on entering the quadrangle.

This College is opposite to the south-side of Oriel. The entrance to Corpus, as it is usually called, is under a square tower, in the front of which are three unoccupied niches, with rich canopies. The quadrangle is 101 feet by 80.—In the centre of it is a curious cylindrical dial, constructed in 1605, by Charles Turnbull, M.A. and Fellow. On the south-side of this quadrangle is a statue of the Founder, with the crozier and the mitre. In 1706, the Fellows' building was erected on the site of the old cloisters. It is 119 feet in front, and is a beautiful piece of architecture. The central pediment is supported by four plain Ionic pilasters; and the basement story, being devoid of rustic work, heightens the elegant simplicity of the elevation. The front is opposite to the Wide Walk of Christ Church. Several rooms on the east-side of the College, next to Merton Grove, were taken down in 1737, and rebuilt for the residence of Gentlemen Commoners, the number of whom is, in this College, limited to six.

The CHAPEL, which was built by the Founder, remained in its original state until 1676, when it was fitted up as it now appears. The inner Chapel is 70 feet in length, and 25 in breadth. The altar-piece is a very fine painting of THE ADORATION, by Rubens, presented to the College, in 1804, by the late Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. formerly a member of the Society. It originally belonged to the Prince of Condé, and cost Sir Richard 2500*l.* The inner and outer Chapels contain various monuments to perpetuate the memory of distinguished members of the College. The cloister, which now serves as a place of sepulture, was erected by Dr. Turner, in 1700.

The LIBRARY, which is on the south-side of the quadrangle, is in its ancient state. The roof appears to be a continuation of that of the Chapel, and the west end, which looks down on the Chapel, is furnished as a pew for the President's family. The screen over the door is ornamented with the arms of the Founder, and at the upper and lower ends are two ancient portraits of him. There is another, after he had lost his sight, in the gallery which leads from the President's Lodgings to the Chapel.—In the same gallery are the portraits of the seven Bishops who were committed to the Tower by James II. These interesting pictures were presented to the College a few years ago, by J. Ireland, Esq. of Rose-hill, near Oxford. This Library possesses a treasure of curious printed books and manuscripts both on vellum and paper. Among the manuscripts is an ancient History of the Bible, in French, beautifully illuminated, in 2 vols. folio, given by General Oglethorpe. The Aldine Classics, collected by the Founder; the manuscripts of the antiquaries, Brian Twyne

and Fulman; the edition of Cicero de Officiis, printed on vellum, in 1466, and many other articles are of great value. Bishop Fox, the Founder; Bishop Oldham; Claymond; Dr. Rainolds; Brian Twyne; Dr. Turner; John Rosewell, B.D.; William Creed, a Fellow; Dr. Hallifax, a Fellow; Henry Hare, Baron of Coleraine; Dr. Bentham, and Dr. Randolph, who was President from 1748 to 1783, were all benefactors to this valuable Library.

This College can, with New College, boast of possessing the crosier of its Founder. Although upwards of 300 years old, it is in the highest state of preservation, every part of it being as perfect as when it came from the hands of the maker. It is of silver gilt, very richly ornamented, and about six feet in length. There are also preserved in this College the gold sacramental plate of the Founder, his salt-cellar of silver gilt, curiously ornamented, his rings, crucifixes, and other articles of great rarity.

The HALL, which is on the east-side of the quadrangle, was built during the life of the Founder, but has since undergone many alterations. It is very neatly fitted up. The fine carved work is much admired. Its dimensions are 50 feet by 25. Into this refectory have lately been admitted two portraits, of the size of life, and both of them exquisitely painted by Owen: the one, of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Abbott, Lord Chief Justice of England; and the other, of the Right Rev. Thomas Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury. Both these eminent men were heretofore scholars upon this foundation; and the portraits were presented to the Society by each of them respectively. In 1814, when the Sovereigns visited Oxford, the King of Prussia resided in the Lodgings of Dr. Cooke,

the late venerable President of the College. In the Common Room is a fine bust, by Chantrey, of Dr. King, the late Bishop of Rochester, formerly a member of this Society.

This College was founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Privy Seal. The benefactors to it, in addition to the liberal provision made by the Founder, were Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who gave 6000 marks, besides lands; William Frost, of Avington, in Hampshire; John Claymond, the first President; Arthur Parsons, M.A. who, in 1693, gave 3000*l.* for the purchase of Advowsons; Cuthbert Ellison, who died in 1718, and left 500*l.* for the same purpose, and several other persons at different periods of time. The foundation now consists of a President, 20 Fellows, 20 Scholars, 4 Exhibitioners, and 2 Chaplains. The number of members is upwards of 120.

Visitor—The Bishop of Winchester.

On leaving Corpus Christi College, we turn on the right, pass by the Grove which separates Corpus from Merton, proceed a short distance, and enter

☞ MERTON COLLEGE.

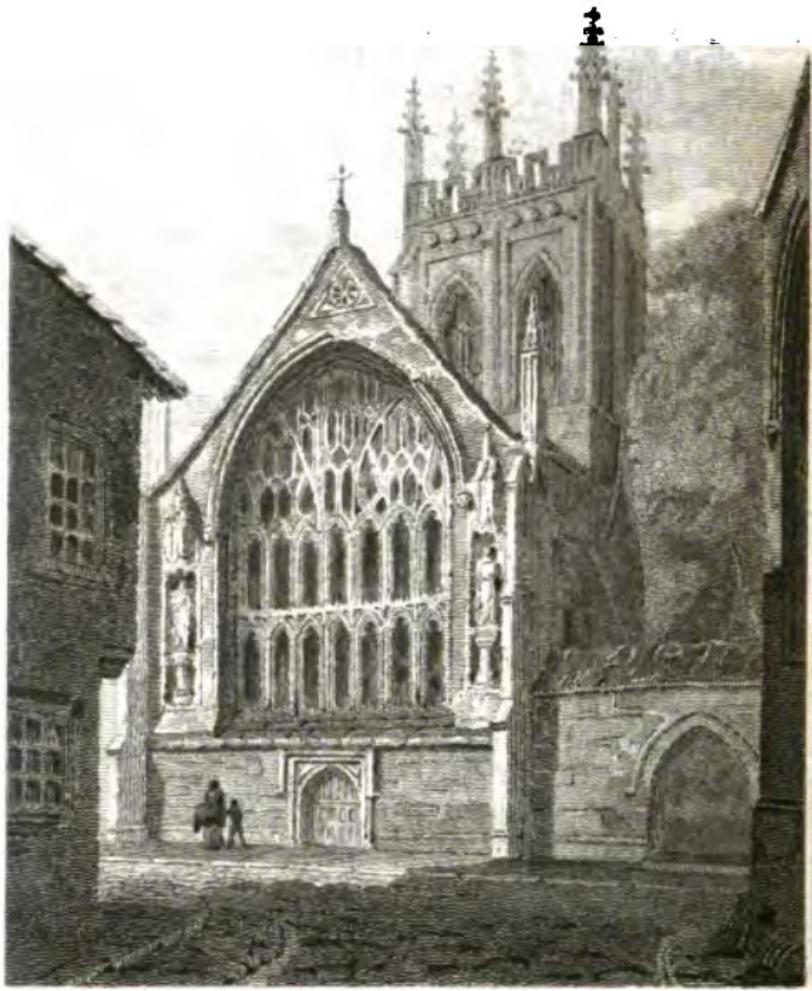
* * The Porter's Lodge is under the entrance gateway, on the left hand.

The entrance, with the embattled tower, was erected in the early part of the fifteenth century. The subject of the ancient sculpture over the centre of the gate, is by some antiquaries stated to be the history of St. John the Baptist, and a relic of the church dedicated to that saint, which stood on or near the spot on which Merton now stands. The statues under the rich Gothic canopies are those of King Henry III. and the Founder.

The first quadrangle is formed by the east end of the Chapel, part of the Hall, the Warden's Lodgings, and apartments for the members.—The second quadrangle is 110 feet by 100. At the south end of it is the entrance into the Gardens, in which is a fine terrace formed on part of the City wall, whence there is a view of Merton Fields, and the Wide Walk of Christ Church. Part of the south end of this quadrangle has lately been repaired, and the architectural ornaments over the garden gateway restored.

The CHAPEL of this College is now particularly deserving of notice, in consequence of the alterations and improvements made by Mr. Evans, in 1823, under the direction of the late Warden and Fellows, and Robert Morrell, Esq. their Steward. The ante-chapel, for these last 150 years, was wainscotted with very old beautiful carved wood-work, in the Grecian and Gothic order, taken, it is supposed, from the inner chapel. At each end were two large screens, which in part prevented the sight of the beautiful windows, and entirely hid the architecture of the north entrance, and a very ancient and curious monument, used in the Catholic times, at the south end. On removing these wainscots and screens, one of the wedges having been drawn from the wall, shewed the lower part of a small column of stone, which induced an opinion that the same column supported an arch on each side of the grand west window.—This conjecture proved correct, for Mr. Evans discovered, and has now, with the approbation of the College, displayed to view two beautiful arches, supported by columns; forming altogether a complete body of grand columns to





Engraved by T. Wedgwood, after a Drawing by G. Cooper.

**NORTH WINDOW of MERTON COLLEGE
CHAPEL.**

support the tower of this chapel;* and, were one other improvement to take place—were the architect's original design restored by removing the ceiling which now forms a belfry, it would display the ancient and well-conceived roof of superb Gothic, but simple carved work, unequalled in this University.

This Chapel exhibits a very fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The north window, in the ante-chapel, contains two ranges of seven lights; the windows of the choir display no common splendour of painted glass, in the representation of saints, martyrs, and associated decorations; but the pride of the Chapel is the eastern window, which possesses uncommon beauty, from the proportion of its parts, the fancy of its tracery, and the attractive effect of its whole design. It is a most exquisite specimen of fine taste, and is called the Catharine Wheel window, one of the only three now in England.—From its situation in this chaste and perfect Gothic chapel, it may certainly be considered as the finest in the kingdom; although it is said by some artists that its height is not in due proportion with its breadth. Its paintings, which represent the principal events of the life of Christ, in six compartments, were executed in the year 1700, by W. Price. Beneath this window is a painting of the Crucifixion, by Tintoretto, the gift of John Skip, Esq. of Ledbury, formerly a Gentleman Commoner of this College. The ancient tapestry representing the history of Ahasuerus and Esther, as related in

* This discovery confirms the opinion of many antiquaries that the architect, (Thomas Rodburne, Bishop of St. David's, who died about 1442,) originally meant to have erected a much more extensive edifice, on the cathedral plan; but that he was enabled to complete only the choir, the longest of any in Oxford, except New College, and the cross aisle.

the Bible, has lately been cleaned, and its bright colours in some measure restored. Near the altar are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the University Library, and of Sir Henry Savile, which is honorary, as he was buried at Eton College. In the ante-chapel is a monumental inscription to the memory of Anthony Wood, who was a member of this society; also the monuments of Henry Jackson, Nathaniel Wight, Richard Lydall, John Whitfield, and many others. The one to the memories of Dr. Wintle and his sister, on the right of the entrance to the choir, is neatly executed. At the entrance to the choir, generally hidden by a mat, is the fine monumental cross, so much eulogized by Gough and Chalmers. This Chapel is in the parish of St. John Baptist, the church of which belonged originally to Reading Abbey, whose members gave it to Walter de Merton in 1265. It was afterwards appropriated to the use of the Scholars of Merton, and made a collegiate parish church. At the end of the 14th century it was taken down, and the present chapel built on its site, the north aisle of which was allotted to the parish for the sepulture of its deceased, and a chaplain of Merton has always performed the church offices of baptizing, marrying, and burying the dead.

With all due deference and respect, we venture to suggest to the consideration of the Society, the propriety of still further improving this fine structure, by removing the false ceiling, which hides the upper part of the east window; lowering the pavement at the communion table to nearly the level of the pavement in the outer chapel; taking away the tapestry, and all the monuments near the altar, also the screen and the wainscot on each side; thus restoring the

columns, walls, and windows to their original state. With these improvements in the interior, and certain alterations in parts of the Church-yard and Grove,* this Chapel would become one of the greatest ornaments of the University; and, for its simplicity and chaste elegance, not inferior to any building of the kind in Europe.

The TOWER, which rises from the centre of the cross aisle, the external panelling and pinnacles of which are supposed to have been added by Rodburne, is not only a beautiful structure in itself, but bears its full proportion to the magnificence which Oxford displays when viewed from a distance. The near view of it is from the Grove, the foliage of which gives it a more sequestered air than when seen from the points in its vicinity, where buildings are blended with it. The best view of it, with the fine north window of the Chapel, is from the bottom of Magpie-lane. The tower contains eight fine-toned bells. The University Sermon is preached in the Chapel on St. Philip and St. James.

To the south of the Chapel is the old quadrangle, in which is the LIBRARY, by far the most ancient in the University. It contains many curious manuscripts, and some valuable printed books, among which is Caxton's Chaucer.

* The alterations we allude to are: 1st, lowering the church-yard to the level of the foot pavement; removing the tomb-stones to the north-side; laying the church-yard down in turf close to the chapel; and putting up iron rails on a very low stone wall: 2ndly, taking down the wall, with the buildings at the south west end of the chapel; putting up iron rails on a low stone wall, to answer those on the north; lowering part of the present walk and ground close to the chapel to a level with the street; laying down the same with turf; and making the entrance to Merton Grove, from the street, at the corner of the wall of Corpus Christi College.—Since we first made the above observations, the Grove has undergone many alterations and improvements.

The HALL is between the first and second quadrangles. It is a large room with little decoration. In the windows some of the ancient arms are still preserved; the door is very ancient, and the hinges are made to spread over it in a kind of flourishing ornament, which was the mode before panels were introduced in the 14th century. This refectory contains the portrait of the Founder, the gift of Dr. Berdmore, when Warden; also portraits of the Hon. Shute Barrington, late Bishop of Durham; and the late Mr. Justice Rooke, who both were Fellows of this College. The lower end is occupied by a large historical painting, which represents the Founder sitting in his episcopal robes, and pointing to a view of his College.—On the right is Minerva introducing a youth holding a book. To the left stand Religion and Prudence, behind which are two Monks retiring with countenances expressive of malignity and indignation. In the upper part are two winged figures, bearing a laurel-wreath and a scroll, containing the names of R. Bacon, Scotus, Wicliffe, Linacre, Jewel, Bodley, Savile, and Harvey, who had been distinguished members of this College. At the bottom is an inscription, informing us that Dr. J. Wall, father of the late Clinical Professor, was the painter and donor of this picture. Below the portrait of the Founder is a Latin inscription, on an elegant white marble tablet, to commemorate the circumstance of the Emperor of Russia and his Sister having taken up their residence at this College, when they visited the University in 1814. They resided in the Warden's Lodgings, which have lately been refitted in a most splendid manner. In the Hall of these elegant Lodgings is placed a very large and most superb

Vase, of Siberian Jasper, presented to the Warden and Fellows by the late Emperor of Russia, as a token of gratitude for the hospitable reception he met with in this College. On one side is the following inscription :—“*Collegii Mertonensis Custodi Sociisque VV. Doctissimis et Sanctissimis a quibus cum Oxonium inviseret liberali Hospitio receptus erat hoc Vas e Lapide Siberiano factum memoris gratique Animi Specimen D.D. ALEXANDER omnium Russiarum Imperator Anno Sacro MDCCXVI.*” On the opposite side is the same inscription in the Russian language. The first Common Room known in the University was fitted up at this College in the year 1661.

Merton College is one of the most ancient in the University. It was first founded at Malden, in Surrey, 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1274, by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Lord High Chancellor of England. In 1380, Dr. Willyott gave Exhibitions for the maintenance of 12 Postmasters, (*Portionistæ*,) to whom were afterwards added two by John Chamber, Fellow of Eton, and Canon of Windsor, to be elected from Eton College. The present foundation consists of a Warden, 24 Fellows, 14 Postmasters, 4 Scholars, 2 Chaplains, and 2 Clerks. The number of members on the books is usually about 190.

Visitor—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Adjoining to Merton College, on the east, is

ALBAN HALL.

* * * The Porter's Lodge is at the end of the Court, on the left.

It derives its name from Robert de St. Alban, who was a citizen of Oxford, and gave a tenement to the Nuns at Littlemore, in 1230. On the dissolution of Littlemore Nunnery, it was

given by Henry VIII. to Dr. Owen, of Merton College, who conveyed it to Lord Williams, of Thame, and Sir John Gresham. It was afterwards assigned to John Pollard and Robert Perot, Esqrs. in 1547, who transferred it to the Warden and Fellows of Merton College. It was some time after established as an Academic Hall. The usual number of members on the books, including a Principal and Vice-Principal, is upwards of 40.

Visitor—The Chancellor of the University.

Our walk through the University and City terminates at Alban Hall. Opposite to this Hall is a lane, called Logic-lane, which leads into the High-street, opposite to Queen's College, and not far from the Angel Inn.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

PERSONS who have not been educated in an English University, are but little acquainted with many of the terms made use of in this Description of Oxford. Strangers are often puzzled with names, which, though familiar to the inhabitants of Oxford, are to them incomprehensible ; and the answers they receive to their inquiries on this subject are seldom calculated to give them the information they require. To render this Guide as complete and useful as possible, we subjoin a short account of the Government, Dresses, and different Ranks of the Members of the University, with some observations on the Manners and Customs of this most respectable body.— Those who wish for a minute and very correct detail of the nature of the different official situations, and the names of the persons who fill them, may have their curiosity amply gratified by a reference to the Oxford Calendar, which is published annually : it contains a List of all the Livings in the Patronage of the University, the Counties from which Fellows, Scholars, &c. are elected, the names of all the Members, with their rank ; and, indeed, every thing which can be useful and interesting to those who intend entering their sons or relatives at Oxford, and to strangers who occasionally visit it.

The University is a corporate body, described through a succession of ages by the style or title of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford. It is governed by statutes of its own making. The whole business of the University, in its corporate capacity, is transacted in two distinct assemblies, technically termed “ Houses ;” viz.—the **HOUSE OF CONGREGATION**, and the **HOUSE OF CONVOCATION**.

The Chancellor, or the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, one of his four deputies, and the two Pro-

tors, or, in their absence, their respective deputies, preside in both Houses, where on all occasions their presence is indispensably requisite.

The HOUSE OF CONGREGATION wholly consists of *Regents*; either of *necessary Regents*, or *Regents ad placitum*. By the phrase *necessary Regents*, the Statutes designate all Doctors of every faculty, and Masters of Arts, during the *first year* of their Regency, that is, from a period commencing at the Act subsequent to their respective degrees, and terminating at the succeeding Act; although anciently the *necessary Regency* included the space of *two entire years*; a space, which custom, previously to the original digest of the Statutes, had long consented to abridge. By *Regents ad placitum*, are meant all persons of the following descriptions, who have gone through the year of their *necessary Regency in Arts*; viz. all Doctors of every faculty, resident in the University; all Heads of Colleges and Halls, and, in their absence, their deputies; all Professors and Public Lecturers; the Masters of the Schools; the Public Examiners; the Deans and Censors of Colleges; and all other Masters of Arts, *during the second year of their Regency*; a general Dispensation annually passing to conclude all *necessary Regencies* with the first year.

The HOUSE OF CONVOCATION, or, as it is sometimes called, the GREAT CONGREGATION, consists both of *Regents* and *Non-Regents*: but the right of sitting and voting in that House is confined by the Statutes to persons of the following descriptions:

1. The Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and the two Proctors, or their deputies.
2. Doctors in Divinity, Medicine, or Civil Law, who are *necessary Regents*; and Masters of Arts, during the first year of their *necessary Regency*.
3. Heads of Colleges and Halls, and their deputies, and Members of the foundation of any College, who have at any time been Regents.
4. Doctors in Divinity, Medicine, or Law, living with their families within the precincts of the University; and Professors and Public Lecturers, who

have at any time been Regents; provided always that they have performed the exercises required of them by the Statutes, and paid all fees which are due to the University, and to its officers. These conditions are indeed in all cases indispensable, and, without fulfilling them, no one, be his situation what it may, can exercise the right of voting in Convocation.

5. *Convictores*, as the Statute calls them, that is, all persons not belonging to the foundation of any College or Hall, who have at any time been Regents, and whose names have been constantly kept on the books of some College or Hall, from the time of their admission to the degree of Master of Arts, or Doctors in either of the three faculties, respectively.

Persons who have migrated from one College or Hall, in the manner prescribed by the Statutes, and have been admitted in some other College or Hall *within the space of three months*, are deemed to have had their names constantly on the books, provided, that during this interval they have not avoided any exercise or other burden which the University requires to be borne by its members.

Doctors and Masters of Arts, who have ceased to be members of the University, and afterwards return to it, or who have been *incorporated* from Cambridge or Dublin *after a personal residence of one hundred and eighty days within the year*, on producing to the Vice-Chancellor, in Congregation or Convocation, a certificate of such residence from the Head of their College or Hall, may claim to be admitted into the House; and, after their admission, may continue to enjoy the privilege of voting, so long as their names remain on the books of some College or Hall, and they comply with the conditions above stated. The same privilege may also be enjoyed, on the same conditions, by persons who have been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, or Doctor in either of the three faculties, by *Diploma*, or by *Decree of Convocation*; but not by those who have been admitted merely to *Honorary Degrees*.

The number of *Regents* required to make a CONGREGATION is Nine at the least, besides the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors; but for a CONVOCATION no particular number of members is required.

The BUSINESS OF CONGREGATION is principally confined to the passing of Graces and Dispensations, and to the granting of Degrees. Upon all questions submitted to the House, the Vice-Chancellor singly, and the two Proctors jointly, possess the power of an absolute negative. In the sole instance of supplicating for *Graces*, but in no other, every Member of the House is invested, in addition to his general right of suffrage, with a *suspending negative* upon each Grace for three times, as the Grace is proposed in three distinct Congregations; but previously to the fourth supplication, he is required to state privately to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors the ground and proof of his objection, which are subsequently submitted to the judgment of the House for approbation or rejection. All suffrages for or against Graces and Dispensations in Congregation, are to be whispered secretly in the ear of the Proctor; by a majority of which, given in the words *placet* or *non placet*, the fate of the measure is ultimately determined.

The BUSINESS OF CONVOCATION is unlimited, extending to all subjects connected with the credit, interest, and welfare of the University. In the exercise, however, of one particular branch of its privileges, and that certainly a very important one, viz. the enacting of new, or the explaining of old, Statutes, some restriction is prescribed. If the Statute to be explained be a Royal, or, as it is commonly called, a Caroline Statute, the Royal permission is first to be obtained. If it be deemed adviseable to enact *de novo*, or to explain any, except a Royal Statute, it is ordained that the measure shall be previously referred to the Hebdomadal Meeting of the Heads of Houses; and this Meeting, if on deliberation it approve of the measure, draws up the terms in which it is to be promulgated in the House of Congregation, and, three days after, proposed in Convocation.

As in CONGREGATION, so also in CONVOCATION, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor singly, and the two Proctors jointly, are officially invested with an absolute negative upon all proceedings, except in Elections.

In both Houses, when the negative of the Vice-Chancellor, or of the Proctors, is not interposed, (an interposition almost as rare as the Royal Veto in Parliament,) every question is decided by the majority.

All elections (except for Members of Parliament,) are made by a private scrutiny in writing, in which the Vice-Chancellor presides, and the two Proctors are scrutators; and before they proceed to an election for any Professor, Lecturer, or Officer, the Act of the 31st of Elizabeth, together with the Statute *de Electionibus*, are read, and the Vice-Chancellor administers an oath to the Proctors, that they will make a faithful scrutiny; that they will not influence the nomination of any one; and that they will pronounce the person elected, on whom the major part of the votes shall happen to fall. Each elector then takes an oath, that he will only vote once in the scrutiny, and that he will nominate a person whom he knows, or firmly believes, to be duly qualified for the office; and that he will do this without any reward or expectation of reward. After the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors have voted, all Doctors and Masters are admitted to poll according to seniority, if possible; the Proctors sitting on each side of the Vice-Chancellor, and receiving the votes.— When the poll begins to slacken, the superior Bedel of Arts makes three proclamations, (one at the end of each quarter of an hour,) then the poll is cast up by the Proctors, and, after they have burned the papers, the election is pronounced. Should there be two or more who have an equal number of votes, the senior of them is elected, if they are Graduates; but if not, the Chancellor's or Vice-Chancellor's approbation decides the election; and the person elected, if present, is immediately admitted.

For the better government of the University,

there is also an **HEBDOMADAL MEETING OF THE HEADS OF HOUSES**, who meet every Monday, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. This Meeting consists of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, who are empowered to deliberate upon all matters relating to the preservation of the privileges and liberties of the University, and to enquire into, and consult respecting, the due observance of Statutes and Customs. And in all cases, whenever it appears to them that any particular measure would contribute to the literary improvement, the good government, the credit, or the advantage of the University, they have authority to deliberate upon it, in order that it may undergo a grave and serious discussion before it be proposed in Congregation, and decreed in Convocation. All the Letters likewise of the Chancellor, in the case of Dispensations, which are addressed to Convocation, must, previously to a recital in the House, be sanctioned by their approbation.

The highest officer in the University is the *Chancellor*, whose station is of great dignity, and is always filled by a distinguished Nobleman who has been a member of the University. At first his election was for one, two, or three years, but afterwards his office became perpetual. The Chancellor is elected by the votes of all members of Convocation. The Chancellor does not attend the meetings of the University, except at his installation, and in case of royal visits.

The Chancellor's Deputy is styled *Vice-Chancellor*. He is always the Head of a College, and is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by Convocation. He appoints four assistants, or *Pro-Vice-Chancellors*, who are Heads of Colleges. His office is annual, though generally held four years, by new yearly nominations. The Vice-Chancellor is the highest resident Officer of the University.—His situation is one of great dignity and responsibility: to him is consigned the superintendence of the University; he watches over the due observance of every regulation; he convenes Congrega-

tions, Convocations, and Courts. He is a Magistrate of the University, the County and City of Oxford, and the County of Berks. In all academic processions the Esquire and Yeomen Bedels walk before him with their gold and silver staves ; and a Yeoman Bedel is in constant attendance on him.—At all meetings of Convocation, even at the annual Commemoration in the Theatre, the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors remain covered during the whole of the ceremony.

The office of *High Steward* is appointed by the Chancellor, but must be approved by the Convocation, and continues for life. This office is always held by a Nobleman. He is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, in the execution of their respective duties, and to defend the rights, customs, and liberties of the University.

The office of *Proctor* is accompanied with great authority in the University, as it confers the power to inspect the conduct of its members, and to take cognizance of and punish all offences committed without the walls of a College. The Proctors are two Masters of Arts, of at least four years standing, and not more than ten, who are chosen annually out of the several Colleges by turns. They each nominate two Masters of Arts of any College or Hall, to be their respective deputies, who are called *Pro-Proctors*, and, if necessary, they may appoint additional ones.

The University sends two Representatives to Parliament, chosen, by Doctors and Regent Masters in Convocation, from those who are or have been members of their body. The election of these Members should serve as a model to all other places in the kingdom. The Candidates are put to no expense ; their merits are duly weighed previously to their nomination, and they may be considered as placed in their seats for life, unless they should be promoted to a peerage, or be found inattentive to the interests and welfare of the nation.

In the University are many Professors and Lecturers, a list of whom is given at the beginning of this Description of Oxford.

A Public Orator is chosen by Convocation, who retains the situation during his life. He writes letters and addresses on public occasions, presents those on whom the honorary degree of Master of Arts is conferred, and delivers the annual Creweian Oration alternately with the Professor of Poetry.

Before we commence our account of the Members of the University, it is necessary to point out to strangers the difference between Colleges and Halls. Colleges are all endowed with estates, and are incorporated bodies; Halls are not so, although some of them have exhibitions towards the maintenance of certain Students. The Principals, or Heads of the Halls, receive annual rents for the chambers inhabited by the Students, who live at their own expense. The Chancellor of the University has the disposal of the Headships of all the Halls, except that of St. Edmund Hall, which is in the appointment of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College. With respect to every Academical privilege, the members of Halls stand precisely on the same footing with those of Colleges. Their discipline, course of studies, length of residence, examinations, degrees, dress, and expenses are the same as in the Colleges.

Every College and Hall has a Governor, whose nominal distinctions vary. They are called in different Colleges, Dean, Rector, Provost, Warden, President, Master, and Principal. The Heads of Halls are called Principals.

The Members of the University may be divided into two classes: those *on the foundation*, commonly called *Dependent Members*: and those *not on the foundation* termed *Independent Members*. The Dependent Members derive emolument from the revenue of their Societies, and on some of them the management and discipline of the whole body devolve.

The Independent Members consist of such persons as repair to the University for their education and degrees; but who, as they have no claim on the estate of the Society to which they belong, so

they possess no voice nor authority in its management; and during their residence in a College or Hall, they are supported at their own expense.

The Dependent Members, or Members on the foundation, are as follow :—

The Head of the College; the Fellows, (called Students at Christ Church;) the Scholars, (called Demies at Magdalene, and Postmasters at Merton;) Chaplains and Bible Clerks.

Under the head of *Members on the Foundation*, may also be included the College Officers, who are chosen from among the Fellows; and some of the servants hereafter mentioned.

The Head of a College, (except in the instance of Christ Church, where the Dean is nominated by the Crown; and Worcester, where the Provost is appointed by the Chancellor of the University,) is chosen by the Fellows, from those who are or have been Fellows of the Society.

The qualifications for *Fellowships* vary in almost every Society. The *Fellows* are, according to the statutes of the College, or the Will of the Founder, elected from certain public schools, and admitted on their arrival in Oxford; or they are young men, who, having studied and distinguished themselves in other Colleges, offer themselves as Candidates, and are selected by the votes of the Fellows. In some Societies they are confined to the natives of particular counties, or elected from the Scholars; and, in others, the kindred of the Founder have peculiar privileges. The *Fellows*, in conjunction with the *Head* of the College, are, in all cases, the directors of the internal regulation of their Society, and the managers of its property and estates; and from among this body the Church Preferment attached to every College is distributed, according to seniority, as a vacancy occurs.

The *Scholars* are, in a few Colleges, *Probationary Fellows*, although, in some others, the attainment of a *Scholarship* is attended with no other beneficial consequence than the receipt of a stated annual sum towards the education of the person

who holds it. Strangers are often perplexed with the terms *Scholar* and *Student*, and sometimes apply them indiscriminately to all members of the University. For their information we repeat, that by a *Scholar* is meant the person who holds the rank above mentioned; and that a *Student* is one of the 101 members of that name at Christ Church, whose rank is similar to that of Fellow of other Colleges.

The *Chaplain* has a stipend, and generally chambers and provisions in his College. His duty consists in the performance of divine service in the Chapel.

A *Bible Clerk* performs a different duty in various Colleges, and his stipend, and the fund from which it arises, differ in like manner. He is required to attend the service of the Chapel, and to deliver in a list of the absent Under-Graduates to the officer appointed to enforce the discipline of the College.

Exhibitioners, although not on the foundation, may be reckoned amongst the Dependent Members, as they receive from particular schools, from the bequest of private persons, or from the Colleges themselves, a stipend, which assists in supporting them during their collegiate residence.—Many of the London Companies have Exhibitions of this description in their gift.

The *Servitors* also may be considered as Dependent Members, having certain emoluments from their Society, whilst they enjoy all the benefits of a collegiate education.

In each College one of the Fellows is appointed to superintend its management during the absence of the Head. He takes his title from that of the Governor of the College, *Vice-President*, *Sub-Rector*, &c.

The *Tutors* undertake the direction of the classical, mathematical, and other studies of the junior members; they prepare them for the Public Examinations, and furnish them with advice and assistance in other respects; many of the Under-Graduates have also private Tutors.

The office of *Dean* (or *Censor* at Christ Church,) .

consists in the due preservation of the College discipline. He also presents the candidates for degrees in Arts, in the House of Convocation.

The *Bursar* receives the rents from the estates and other property belonging to the College; he disburses all sums necessary for the expenses of the Society, and pays the stipends of the Fellows, Scholars, &c. He is generally assisted by another officer, entitled *Junior Bursar*.

In the Colleges that have choirs, the Singing Clerks, Choristers, and Organists, may also be reckoned among the Dependent Members.

The established College Servants are the *Butler*, who has the care of the books in which the names of the members are entered, the College plate, &c. and who delivers out bread, beer, butter, and cheese; the *Manciple*, who purchases the provisions; the *Cook*, and the *Porter*; also the *Barber*, or *Tonsor*, who was formerly of considerable consequence; so much so, that to this day the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors entertain the *Fraternity*, which is an incorporated Company, with an annual Supper at their apartments. No barber nor hair-dresser can practise his trade in the University unless he be *matriculated*, that is, unless his name be entered in the books of the University, before the Vice-Chancellor, when he takes the oath of *matriculation*.*

* Every member of the University, and every person who enjoys the privileges of that body, must be matriculated.—The member, at his entrance, appears before the Vice-Chancellor, describes his rank in life; that is, whether he be the son of a Nobleman, a Baronet, a Gentleman, or a Plebeian, and pays a matriculation fee accordingly. He then subscribes to the XXXIX Articles; and if he be sixteen years of age, takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and swears to observe all the statutes, privileges, and customs of the University. The oath at the matriculation of a privileged person, not a member of any College or Hall, is as follows:—“ You shall swear to observe all statutes, privileges, and customs of this University. You shall further swear, that you will never sue in any cause of yours before the Mayor and Bailiffs of this town, nor answer before them as your judge, as long as you continue to enjoy the privileges of the University.”

The *Independent Members* are *Noblemen*; *Gentlemen Commoners*, (at Worcester College, called *Fellow Commoners*;) and *Commoners*.

The *Noblemen* are Peers and sons of Peers of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In proceeding to their degrees, they submit to the same forms, and undergo the same Examinations, as every other member of the University.

Gentlemen Commoners are young men of family and fortune, who are educated at their own expense. The fees, &c. of a Nobleman and Gentleman Commoner, are higher than those of a Commoner.

A *Commoner* is a young gentleman who resides in the University at his own expense.

It may be proper to observe, that all members of the University are placed on the same footing with regard to discipline, and that neither rank nor riches can, in the slightest degree, tolerate any infringement of the statutes, nor advance their possessors to academical distinctions, in the absence of the real, substantial claim of literary merit.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

The first degree taken in the University is that of *Bachelor of Arts*; for this a residence of sixteen Terms is necessary, Michaelmas and Hilary Terms requiring six weeks', Easter and Trinity three weeks' residence, according to the regulations of the *University*; for the Colleges vary as to the time they require their own members to reside, but in no case can it fall short of the period prescribed by the University. As the Term in which any one is matriculated, and that in which he takes his Degree, are excepted, and two more are dispensed with by Congregation, the residence may, in point of fact, be stated at twelve Terms. The sons of the English, Scotch, and Irish Peers, and the eldest sons of Baronets and Knights, when matriculated as such, and not on the foundation of any College, are allowed to have their Degrees after having completed three years. Previously to ad-

mission to this Degree, it is necessary to undergo two Examinations : the first termed *Responses* ; the second, a *Public Examination*. Responses must be performed from the sixth to the ninth Term inclusive, when the Examination is in the Classics, and Logic or the Elements of Euclid. After entering the fourth year of residence, the candidate must be publicly examined in the Rudiments of Religion, including a knowledge of the Gospels in the original Greek, the Classics, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Logic and Latin Composition, to which the candidate may add Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. If the candidates distinguish themselves, they are placed, according to their merit, in the first, second, or third class, and their names published. The list, which is alphabetical, points out whether the candidate excelled in the *Literæ Humaniores*, (Classics, &c.) or in the *Disciplineæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ*, (Mathematics and Natural Philosophy) and it is by no means a rare case to find the same name placed in the first class of both the honourable columns.* The fourth class consists of such as have not distinguished themselves in their Examination, and their names are not published. The Examinations take place in the Schools, before the *Examining Masters*, who are always gentlemen eminent for their learning. A *Bachelor* is entitled to his Degree of *Master of Arts* twelve Terms after the regular time for taking his first Degree, without any further examination. One Term of intermediate residence, comprising one-and-twenty days, is all that is requisite.

A *Student in Civil Law* undergoes the same Examination as that for Bachelor of Arts, previously to his being admitted Bachelor of Civil Law. The number of Terms to be kept for this Degree is twenty-eight, which, by *dispensation*, may be reduced to seventeen.

* The Right Hon. Robert Peel was the first gentleman who thus distinguished himself. The new examinations commenced in Michaelmas Term, 1807 ; and Mr. Peel, then a Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church, was examined in Michaelmas Term, 1808.

A Bachelor in Divinity receives his Degree seven years from the time of his *Regency*, which is taken out the first *Act* after his Master's Degree.—*The Act* is the first Tuesday in July. No one is entitled to vote in the University until he has taken his *Regency*.

A Doctor of Divinity, four years after his Degree of Bachelor of Divinity; a *Doctor in Civil Law*, five years from his Bachelor's Degree; a *Bachelor in Medicine*, one year from his *Regency*; a *Doctor in Medicine*, three years after his Degree of Bachelor. If the time be completed, the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor may be taken on the same day.

For the Degree of *Bachelor* and *Doctor of Music*, no examination in the Schools is necessary, as for other Degrees; but the candidates prepare a composition, which, being previously examined and approved of by the Professor of Music, is publicly performed in the Music School, before the Vice-Chancellor, and other Officers of the University, with such of the members as think proper to attend.

UNIVERSITY DRESSES.

GRADUATES.—The Doctor in Divinity has three dresses; the first consists of a gown of scarlet cloth, with black velvet sleeves and facings, a cassock, sash, and scarf. This dress is worn on all public occasions in the Theatre, in public processions, and on those Sundays and Holidays which are marked thus (*) in the OXFORD CALENDAR.—The second is a habit of scarlet cloth, and a hood of the same colour, lined with black, and a black silk scarf: the Master of Arts' gown is worn under this dress, the sleeves appearing through the arm-holes of the habit. This is the dress of business; it is used in Convocation, Congregation, at Morning Sermons at St. Mary's during Term, and at Afternoon Sermons at St. Peter's during Lent, with the exception of the Morning Sermon on Quinquagesima Sunday, and the Morning Sermons in Lent.—The third, which is the usual dress in which a Doc-

tor of Divinity appears, is a Master of Arts' gown, with cassock, sash, and scarf. The Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges and Halls have no distinguishing dress, but appear, on all occasions, as Doctors in the faculty to which they belong.

The dresses worn by Graduates in Law and Physic are nearly the same. The Doctor has three: the first is a gown of scarlet cloth, with sleeves and facings of pink silk, and a round black velvet cap. This is the dress of state.—The second consists of a habit and hood of scarlet cloth, the habit faced, and the hood lined with pink silk. This habit, which is perfectly analogous to the second dress of the Doctor in Divinity, has lately grown into disuse; it is, however, retained by the Professors, and is always used in presenting to Degrees. The third, or common dress of a Doctor in Law or Physic, nearly resembles that of the Bachelor in these faculties; it is a black silk gown, richly ornamented with black lace: the hood of the Bachelor of Law (worn as a dress) is of purple silk lined with white fur.

The dress worn by the Doctor of Music on public occasions, is a rich white damask silk gown, with sleeves and facings of crimson satin, a hood of the same materials, and a round black velvet cap. The usual dresses of the Doctor and of the Bachelor in Music, are nearly the same as those of Law and Physic.

The Master of Arts wears a black gown, usually made of Prince's stuff or crape, with long sleeves, which are remarkable for the circular cut at the bottom. The arm comes through an aperture in the sleeve, which hangs down. The hood of a Master of Arts is black silk lined with crimson.

The gown of a Bachelor of Arts is also usually made of Prince's stuff or crape. It has a full sleeve, looped up at the elbow, and terminating in a point; the dress hood is black, trimmed with white fur. Noblemen and Gentlemen Commoners, who take the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, wear their gowns of silk.

UNDER-GRADUATES.—The Nobleman has two dresses; the first, which is worn in the Theatre, in processions and on all public occasions, is a gown of purple damask silk, richly ornamented with gold lace. The second is a black silk gown, with full sleeves; it has a tippet attached to the shoulders. With both these dresses is worn a square cap of black velyet, with a gold tassel.

The Gentleman Commoner has two gowns, *both of black silk*; the first, which is considered as a dress-gown, although worn on all occasions, at pleasure, is richly ornamented with tassels. The second, or undress gown, is ornamented with plaits at the sleeves. A square black velvet cap, with a silk tassel, is worn with both.

The dress of Commoners is a gown of black Prince's stuff, without sleeves; from each shoulder is appended a broad strip, which reaches to the bottom of the dress, and towards the top is gathered into plaits. Square cap of black cloth and silk tassel.

The Student in Civil Law, or Civilian, wears a plain black silk gown, and square cloth cap, with silk tassel.

Scholars, and Demies of Magdalene, Postmasters of Merton, and Students of Christ Church, who have not taken a degree, wear a plain black gown of Prince's stuff, with round full sleeves, half the length of the gown, and a square black cap, with silk tassel.

The dress of the Servitor is the same as that of the Commoner, but it has no plaits at the shoulder, and the cap is without a tassel.

University Officers, distinguished by their dress.

The dress of the Chancellor is of black damask silk, richly ornamented with gold embroidery, a rich lace band, and square velvet cap, with a large gold tassel.

The Proctors wear gowns of Prince's stuff, the sleeves and facings of black velvet; to the left

shoulder is affixed a small tippet. To this is added, as a dress, a large ermine hood.

The Pro-Proctor wears a Master of Arts' gown, faced with velvet, with a tippet attached to the left shoulder.

The Bedels are those who walk before the Vice-Chancellor in processions. There are three called Esquire Bedels, and three Yeomen Bedels. The Esquire Bedels, who carry the gold staves, wear silk gowns, similar to those of Bachelors of Law, and round velvet caps. The Yeomen Bedels, who bear silver staves, have black stuff gowns, and round silk caps.

The dress of the Verger, who walks first in processions, is nearly the same as that of the Yeoman Bedel. He carries a silver rod.

The Vice-Chancellor never walks out without being preceded by a Yeoman Bedel, with his staff.

Bands at the neck are considered as necessary appendages to the academic dress, particularly on all public occasions.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.—The Head of every College and Hall has his House, or, as it is usually called, his Lodgings, in or attached to the College or Hall which he governs. These Lodgings are suitable to the high rank of those who inhabit them, and are capable of containing a handsome establishment. Formerly a few Governors of Colleges were not permitted to marry; this prohibition no longer exists.—The Governors dine with their Society in their Hall, or general dining room, only on particular days, called Gaudies, or Feast Days. The Fellows cannot marry, nor succeed to a College Living; nor indeed to any other, beyond a certain value, without relinquishing their Fellowships. Students of Christ Church, as has been before observed, are similar to Fellows of other Colleges. Every member who resides in his College or Hall has a bed-room, and at least one sitting room. The apartments in some of the Colleges are very elegant; almost all the rooms are neat and comfortable. Those who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or who are nearly of the standing for that degree, are, if the College overflows, permitted to have lodgings in the City. After dinner, the Fellows retire to their Common Rooms, which are in general very handsome apartments.* In some of the

* "The first Common Room was fitted up in Merton College in 1661. Common Rooms made no part of the plan of the Founders. The progress

Colleges there are Common Rooms for the junior members also. In all Colleges the Noblemen are entitled to be members of the senior Common Room, and in some, the Gentlemen Commoners have this privilege. Whatever might have been the case formerly, *drinking to excess* has long been unfashionable in Oxford. Those who wish to shine in their examinations, or who would avoid being *plucked*,* must closely apply themselves to their studies; and this close application is incompatible with dissipation of any kind.—This will account to strangers for the great order and decorum which prevail in Oxford, even in full Term, when so many young men are assembled together.

The only public amusements tolerated in the University are Concerts at the Music Room, and occasional Exhibitions, by permission of the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor. Under-Graduates must rise early, in order to attend Chapel, and are not permitted to pass a night out of College. Unless they are in by a certain hour, their names are given to the Governor of the Society; and a repetition of such irregularity would draw on them his displeasure. All gross offences against the statutes are followed by expulsion from the University; minor offences are punished by Rustication, which is a banishment from the University for a certain length of time; and those of a more trivial nature, by fines, or by literary tasks, here termed *Impositions*. Bachelors of Arts and Under-Graduates of every description are compelled by the statutes to wear their academical dresses whenever they appear in the streets, or in the public walks of the University. The usual dinner hour of Oxford is five; at some Colleges it is later. Under-Graduates are not allowed to dine at Inns and Coffee Houses. If ill, they are permitted to take their dinner in their own apartments.

The Hall, as before mentioned, is the regular dining-room of every Society. The servants of the College, who wait on the members, are called Bedmakers and Scouts. Noblemen and Gentlemen of rank and fortune usually have each a private servant.

of society towards communicative habits, interchange of sentiments, and mutual kindness, first produced meetings among the senior members of the Colleges, which were held by turns in each other's apartments; and this yielded to the superior convenience of having a room in common, to which such members as contributed to the expense of its furniture, &c. might have access, and where strangers are entertained with elegant hospitality." Chalmers.

* "Plucked" is a term used for those who cannot pass their examinations, and are, therefore, refused a testimonial, without which they cannot take a degree.

BLENHEIM,

THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE

The Duke of Marlborough.

Those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with all the beauties of this enchanting Palace, its Park and Pleasure Grounds, may have their wishes simply gratified by reading the "Description of Blenheim," written by a Gentleman of well-known literary fame, the eleventh Edition of which is just published.

BLENHEIM is at a very short distance from Woodstock, and about eight miles from Oxford. The house may be viewed from two o'clock until four, except on Sundays and public days. On Woodstock Fair-Days it can be seen by *permission only*.

The Theatre, Titian Room, China Gallery, Park, and Pleasure Grounds, may be seen at any time, except on Sundays. Strangers who wish to view the beauties of this delightful spot, are recommended to commence their walk or their ride round the Park, and their walk through the Gardens, as early as they conveniently can; for the admirers of the sublime and the beautiful in nature and art will meet with a perpetual recurrence of new and picturesque objects, and will find that their curiosity cannot be gratified by a hasty survey of

"This enchanting site; where every rural sweet,
"And every natural charm, delight to meet."

We enter the Park by the superb gate erected by Sarah, first Duchess of Marlborough, a year after the death of the first Duke. This fine structure has a Latin inscription on the Woodstock side, and a translation of it on the side next the Park.— On passing this gate the stranger is directed to pause, and view the enchanting scene around him. We shall attempt no description of it, for all we can say must fall short of the original. The Porter at this gate will give directions how to proceed in order to see the HOUSE, PARK, GARDENS, and CHINA GALLERY. In the regular ride of the Park,

which may be taken on horseback or in a carriage, persons are usually accompanied by a keeper, who points out and explains what is most interesting.—This ride is a circuit of about three miles; the Park is upwards of eleven miles in circumference. It is impossible to enter into a minute detail of the numerous beautiful views which present themselves in the ride. The most interesting are those from the High Lodge, once the residence of Wilmot, Earl of Rochester; and from the Obelisk, which was erected to the memory of the Great Duke of Marlborough. On this Pillar the brilliant actions of this great General are detailed; and it is crowned with a fine statue of him, in a Roman dress. From the spot on which this Pillar is erected, the Palace, the River, and the Gardens, may be seen to great advantage. The Bridge, which is opposite the north front of the Palace, is a magnificent structure. The diameter of its centre arch is 101 feet. Near this Bridge is the spring, called *Rosamond's Well*, which is supposed to have supplied her bath when she resided in this Park. The River, or Lake, supplied by the Glyme, as Wheatley observes, “in size, form, and style, is equal to the majesty of the scene; and is designed in the spirit, and executed with the liberality of the original donation, when this residence of a mighty monarch was bestowed, by a great people, as a munificent reward, on the hero who had deserved best of his country.”—The Account of Blenheim, before alluded to, contains an interesting description of this Lake, justly called the finest piece of artificial water in the kingdom.

The GARDENS, or PLEASURE GROUNDS,
Consist of more than two hundred acres of ground. The usual entrance is close to the eastern Gate of Blenheim, the Porter of which will call the Gardener who accompanies visitors in their walk.

On entering the Gardens, we proceed by the east front of the House, on a fine gravel walk, and arrive at the **Temple of HEALTH**, a neat building,

erected by the late Duke, on the recovery of Geo. III. from his severe illness, in 1789. It has a suitable Latin inscription on a marble tablet, over which is a fine medallion of his Majesty.

After going through a delightful well-sheltered walk, the AVIARY presents itself. It stands on a spot formerly called the Duchess's Flower Garden. This edifice, designed by Mr. Hakewill, is stocked with gold and silver pheasants, curious doves, and other birds.—In front of the Aviary, on the site of an old neglected wilderness, the quiet resort of every noxious reptile, a new Plantation and Garden are now forming, of about twelve acres, with a walk round it of half a mile in length. It is intended as an Arboretum of all the choicest and most beautiful Forest Trees, hardy enough to bear our climate, but in general occupying too much space for a Botanical Garden. No expense is to be spared to make this as complete in its way as the Botanical Garden, which is now in a great state of forwardness. This Arboretum will be open to those who visit the Gardens of Blenheim immediately on its completion, and in fact the company pass through it already, (as it is immediately connected with the Aviary,) and thus may witness its progress.

Proceeding—we pass near the Kitchen Gardens, come into the Home Walk, and then enter the Sheep Walk, often covered with many hundreds of the most beautiful and valuable sheep, of various breeds. From this spot to the CASCADE, the most charming views are continually presenting themselves. The Cascade cannot fail to rivet the attention of its observer. The water appears to emerge from the wood above it, and the scenery, down to the river, is decorated with groups of the most beautiful trees. By a bridge, below the fall of the Cascade, we are conducted into a garden of more recent formation. Near the river is a mineral spring, which has now lost its virtues. The FOUNTAIN, at a short distance from this spring, the work of Bernini, was presented to John Duke of Marlborough, by the Spanish Ambassador. This fine piece of

sculpture represents the gods of the Danube, the Nile, the La Plata, and the Ganges, with their appropriate attributes. On a white marble pedestal is an inscription, in Latin, Greek, Italian, and Spanish. We continue a walk rendered highly interesting by the numerous delightful views we again meet with, and come to the bronze statue of the Listening Slave, by Benzi. We have now a fine view of the Lake, which majestically meanders in its course ; and by a delightful walk on its beautiful banks, we come to the bronze statues of the ROMAN WRESTLERS, by Benzi, near which is a Temple, designed by Sir William Chambers, and dedicated “ to the Ionian, rural, mountain-ranging DIANA.” The medallion within represents Hippolytus offering a wreath of flowers to DIANA, and on two others are a Greek inscription from Euripides, and an English translation.

The Duke, who is known to possess more botanical taste and skill than any other nobleman in the kingdom, is now laying out a very large piece of ground, which, when finished, will be the finest botanical and flower garden in England. Aided by the noble proprietor, we are enabled to give the following account of this charming, picturesque spot, the whole embellishments of which are executed not only under the inspection of his Grace, but by his constant direction and co-operation.

Here we cannot avoid regretting that at present strangers can only become acquainted with the beauties of this garden, by description. When finished, it doubtless will be opened for occasional visitors. Its being at present closed from public view should be attributed to the proper cause—the impossibility of carrying on improvements of this extensive nature amidst the continued interruption of those who are constantly arriving at Blenheim.

At the east end of the Palace is a room of thirty feet in length, recently fitted up by the present Duke. The sides and the ceiling are of Waterloo blue puckered drapery, ornamented at intervals by black rosettes, and a large rosette of the same ma-

terial in the centre of the ceiling, from which all the ribs of the drapery diverge. This room looks immediately on the ARCADE FLOWER GARDEN and a Pavilion of an octagon form, lately erected, entirely composed of various coloured woods, with their natural bark. This is supported by columns of yew, with a covered colonnade around it. Another apartment, intended as a withdrawing room, is now building, which will be annexed to the one already described. It will be forty-two feet long, and will also look on the New Flower Garden.— Its walls will be painted to represent the Tiger Hunt in India. Immediately on leaving these apartments, we pass the New Holland or Botany Bay Garden, which consists of Mimosas, Metrosideros, Pittosporums, and the most curious and beautiful plants from New Holland and Norfolk Island. The Chinese Garden is near this, where all the most curious of the Camellia Tribe, and other valuable Chinese plants, are planted out in the natural ground, and, during the winter months, covered by a moss-house. The walk then leads to a view of Handborough Steeple, the lake, and the forest and wood on the opposite side, and, at one point, catches a beautiful vista to the High Lodge. From this garden, which is about eight acres, we pass on to a Terrace Garden, ornamented with clumps of the choicest and most shewy American and other hardy exotic plants, which appear to hang on the slopes. This charming terrace commands a view of nearly the whole extent of the lake, the wood beyond it and the column. Hence we proceed to the Aquatic or Rock Garden, where all descriptions of aquatic plants are cultivated in a piece of water, surrounded by rock work. We then enter the Dahlia Garden, where all the varieties of these plants, amounting to about 200 sorts, are planted together, round a clump of about half an acre. This walk leads to the Rose Garden, where more than 1000 different sorts of roses, standard and dwarf, are planted. Here we have a view of the Fountain and Cascade. After passing a grotto,

and from the beautiful banks of the lake viewing the American clumps and borders, we proceed onwards through this “paradise of sweets,” until we complete a walk of nearly two miles and a half, during which we meet with several rustic and other curious and appropriate seats, and two temples, one dedicated to Artemis, and another lately erected to Hygeia, the Goddess of Health, a blessing the present proprietor acknowledges to have possessed uninterruptedly for the last thirty years, which, next to the favour of God, he attributes to his continued horticultural occupations.

Our limits will not permit us to describe justly the beauties of this elysium, the local advantages of which can nowhere be exceeded. All the gardens are dotted over by clumps or bordered by plantations of shrubs from Siberia, Mount Caucasus, and the northern parts of China, India, and the Brazils. When completed, the new inclosure will contain fifty acres. Seven thousand loads of bog earth, for the use of the American clumps and borders, have already been brought into the garden, and it will require about two thousand more to complete it. The geraniums, the most lasting in bloom of all the flowery tribe, are planted in small clumps, each holding one sort to itself, and they remain in full luxuriance of flower and foliage from the first of May to the November frosts. All the clumps are surrounded with borders of seedling oaks, kept constantly cut.

We now return to what is open to the view of visitors, whom we left in their walk through the Pleasure Gardens, which is concluded at the south front of the Palace, (over which is a fine bust of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay.)

The THEATRE and TITIAN ROOM may be seen now, or after viewing the House. The Porter at the Gate, near the Garden door, will call the person who shews these places. The Theatre is a neat room, well suited for the purposes of the Drama, and contains some good scenery.. The Titian Room adjoins the Theatre, and contains a superb collec-

tion of pictures by this celebrated master. They are the Loves of the Gods, painted on leather, viz. Mars and Venus; Cupid and Psyche; Apollo and Daphne; Pluto and Proserpine; Hercules and Deianira; Vulcan and Ceres; Bacchus and Ariadne; Jupiter, Juno, and Io; and Neptune and Amphitrite. From the subjects, it may be conjectured that the figures are not covered with an exuberance of drapery. They are larger than nature, and are distinguished for the beauty of their colouring; indeed, by many persons they are deemed some of the finest paintings in the kingdom.

The CHINA GALLERY, which may be viewed before we go over the Palace, is near the gate through which we enter into the park. It was finished in 1796. It is a neat and appropriate fabric, and contains a fine collection of old and curious china. It was formed by Mr. Spalding, and presented by him to the late Duke. The gallery and rooms at each end are admirably arranged, and the whole gallery may be seen at the first entry. This collection contains specimens of porcelain, delf, and japan manufacture, from their earliest use to the present time; indeed some are supposed to be three thousand years old. Among the varieties particularly pointed out, are a tea-pot, presented by the Duke of Richelieu to Louis XIV.; two bottles which belonged to Queen Anne; several curious pieces from the collections of the Duke of Aumont, the Duke of Orleans, the Duke of Argyle, the Duchess of Kingston, &c.; Oliver Cromwell's tea-pot; two pieces of jasper china; several specimens of the honey-comb china; Roman and other old earthenware; a very ancient delf jar; a small and most curious piece brought from Athens; some old wooden-japanned articles, and a vast number of other varieties, highly amusing to those whose taste leads them to an examination of such curiosities.

We now come to the most interesting part of our account of this attractive place, viz.

THE PALACE,

With its paintings and other splendid ornaments.

We enter the Palace by the eastern gate, over which is a reservoir, which supplies the house with water. On the left are the Theatre and Titian Room. We pass these, and are conducted by the Porter to the North Front, which is 348 feet from one wing to the other. By a flight of steps we enter

THE HALL.

This magnificent room is of the height of the building. The ceiling is ornamented with a fine painting by Sir James Thornhill, which represents John Duke of Marlborough crowned by Victory, who points to a plan of the battle of Blenheim.— Over the entrance to the Saloon is a bust of the Hero of Blenheim. The Pictures in the Hall are Charles Duke of Marlborough and Family, by Hudson; and John Duke of Marlborough and Family, by Closterman. In the Gallery above may be seen portraits of Queen Anne, by Lely; of Clara Eugenia, Infanta of Spain, and of a Lady, by an unknown artist. The other ornaments of this room are, a Venus de Medici, and a Dancing Fawn, in bronze, by Benzi; several marble Termini (Roman Deities, who presided over land-marks;) two statues of a Nymph and a Bacchanal, and a fine Diana and Dog, very much admired; opposite to which is a beautiful Vase, with figures representing the marriage ceremonies of the Romans. On the right of the Hall is a Wind Dial, and, on the opposite side, an elegant new Clock, by Des Granges. From the Hall we are conducted to the

BOW WINDOW ROOM,

Which is hung with tapestry, representing the Battle of Blenheim on the right, and on the left the Battle of Wynendael. The Pictures in this room are :—

Over the first door.

St. Jerome studying. Giorgione

Over the chimney.

Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. Vandyck

On a panel to the right.

A fine head. Sir J. Reynolds
Lady Anne Churchill. Sir G.

Kneller

The Assumption. Tintoretto

A Female Head. Rubens

A Madona and Child. Leonardo da Vinci

Over the second door.

Two Wood Nymphs and Satyr

Between two beautiful Corinthian pillars.

A Holy Family, small. Lud. Caracci

Three pendent Cabinets, with Miniatures enclosed

On the next panel.

An etching of a Wood Nymph, by the Queen Dowager of Wirtemburg

A Drawing. Cipriani

Between the opposite pillars.

Our Saviour and the Virgin in the Clouds. Tintoretto

A collection of Miniatures, in one frame

On the next panel.

An etching, by the Queen Dowager of Wirtemburg

A Drawing. Cipriani

Over the third door.

A Holy Family, very fine. Raphael

DUKE'S STUDY,

The hangings of which are of straw-coloured painted paper. The Pictures are:—

Venus and Adonis. Unknown
The Offering of the Magi.

Carlo Dolci

A Holy Family. Raphael
Finding the Bones in the Wilderness. Old Franck

A small Landscape. Claude
A fine Landscape. Claude

A Spanish Sea-port. Weeninx
A Holy Family. Supposed by Raphael

A Landscape. Claude
A Battle Piece. Borgognone

St. Sebastian. Titian
St. John reading the Apocalypse. Unknown

Time clipping Cupid's Wings.
Vandyck

Virgin and Child. Solimene
Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. Kneller

Virgin and Child. Correggio
The Destruction of Pharaoh and his Host. Old Franck

Inside View of a Church. Neefs

A sleeping Venus and Satyr, with attendant Cupids.
From the School of Rubens

Madona and Child
King William on horseback

* * * In this room is a valuable collection of Bronzes.

From the Duke's Study we proceed to the

EAST DRAWING ROOM,

The hangings of which are of crimson flock paper. It contains the following Paintings, many of which are very fine:—

A View of Venice. Canaletto	Mary Duchess of Richmond,
Rape of Proserpine. Rubens	with a female Dwarf presenting her gloves. Vandyck
A View of Venice. Canaletto	Two female Heads. Paul Veronese
A Holy Family. F. Mola	Mary Duchess of Richmond.
A View of Venice. Canaletto	Vandyck
Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Vandyck	The Duchess of Buckingham and Family. Vandyck
The Duchess of Buckingham and Family. Vandyck	Lord Holland. Mytens
Lord Holland. Mytens	King William III. Kneller
King William III. Kneller	A Landscape. Poussin
A Landscape. Poussin	Cattle. Rosa da Tivoli
Cattle. Rosa da Tivoli	The Circumcision. Rembrandt
The Circumcision. Rembrandt	A Fête Champêtre. Pater
A Fête Champêtre. Pater	Lady Chesterfield. Vandyck
Lady Chesterfield. Vandyck	A Landscape. Paul Bril
A Landscape. Paul Bril	Four small Landscapes. Tillemans
Four small Landscapes. Tillemans	A Bacchanalian Piece. Vandyck
A Bacchanalian Piece. Vandyck	

The next room is the

GRAND CABINET,

The hangings of which are of rich crimson damask. Over the chimney-piece are :—The Listening Slave, and Crouching Venus, in bronze, and between them two curious jars. The following is a list of the fine paintings in this magnificent room :—

A Holy Family. Rubens	a present from the town of Antwerp. Rubens
A Madona, standing on a globe, surrounded by Angels. C. Maratti	Paracelsus. The same
The Offering of the Magi. Rubens	A Madona, her head encircled with stars. Carlo Dolci
Our Saviour blessing the Children. The same	Raphael's favourite Dorothea. Raphael
The Roman Daughter. The same	Head of Rubens. Rubens
The Return of our Saviour from Egypt. The same	Pope Gregory, and a female Penitent bearing a palm branch. Titian
Lot's departure out of Sodom,	A Holy Family. Lud. Caracci

THE LITTLE DRAWING ROOM.

The hangings are of a deep crimson cloth. The paintings are :—

Isaac blessing Jacob. Rembrandt	A Broad Day-break. The same Our Saviour and the Virgin in the Clouds, with a Monk paying adoration. Annibal Caracci
The Virgin and Child, St. John and St. Nicholas. Raphael	Two small Landscapes and Figures. Ferg
Over it, an oval, in chiar' oscur, from an ancient gem. Rebecca	A beautiful little Landscape, with Figures. Wouvermans
Catharine of Medicis. Rubens	The Rape of the Sabines.
Esther and Ahasuerus. Paul Veronese	Pietro da Cartona
Wife of Rubens, Helena Forman, in the costume of an Archduchess. Rubens	The Woman taken in Adultery. Rembrandt
Travellers refreshing at an Ale-house door, with a View of Dort. Cuyp	A Dutch Family. Ostade
A Landscape, small size. Ruysdaal	An old Woman at her Spinning Wheel, and her Husband warming himself. Teniers
Monkeys in Monks' Habits. Teniers	A Landscape. Gasp. Poussin
Peasants playing at Cards. The same	A Landscape. D. Teniers
A Landscape. Vanderneer	A small highly-finished Family Piece. Gonzales
	Two Views in Blenheim Park. Hofland

THE GREAT DRAWING ROOM

Is next shewn. The hangings are a deep crimson cloth. The paintings are:—

Lord Strafford and his Secretary. Vandyck	A Holy Family. Rubens
The late Duke, Duchess, and six of their Children. Reynolds	Death of the Virgin. Guido
Two Beggar Boys. Murillo	A small Portrait of Lady Amelia Boyce. Austin
Philip II. of Spain. Titian	Virgin and Child. Vandyck
Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. Vandyck	A small Portrait of the present Duke of Marlborough. Jones
Rubens' Wife and Child, a present to the first Duke by the City of Brussels. Rubens	Virgin and Child. Rubens
Charles I. Vandyck	The Offering of the Kings.
Andromeda chained to the Rock, with Perseus just appearing. Rubens	The same
Three Beggar Boys, very expressive. Murillo	King Charles I. on horseback, his casque or helmet supported by Sir Thomas Morton. Vandyck
The Annunciation. Correggio	Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Killigrew, two of Charles II.'s favourites, in one picture. Vandyck

In the centre of the chimney-piece of this room is an alto-relievo of the marriage of Cupid and Psyche. Over it are two bronze Centaurs, and two fine Urns of Derbyshire Spar.

THE DINING ROOM

Is a large and lofty apartment, and contains the following paintings:—

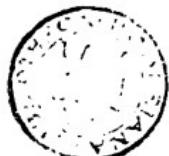
Gertrude Duchess of Bedford. Dance	Lady Charlotte Spencer, in the character of a gipsy, telling her brother, Lord H. Spencer, his fortune.—The same
Lady Amelia Boyce. Philips	The late Duchess and Child.
Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. Kneller	The same
Cattle & Figures. Castiglione	The Rape of Europa. Paul Veronese
A Bacchanalian Piece. Rubens	Lord C. Spencer. Reynolds
Venus and Adonis. Rubens	Marquis of Tavistock. The same
The Three Graces, or Rubens' three Wives. The same	Dowager Lady Pembroke.
Lot and his Daughters. The same	The same
A Battle Piece. Wouvermans	John Duke of Bedford. Gainsborough
Another Battle Piece. The same	Lord Churchill. Owen
George, the third Duke of Marlborough. Reynolds	Lord Robert Spencer. Reynolds

In this room is a fine marble bust of the present Duke, by Prosperi.

From the Great Dining Room, we enter a most magnificent apartment, called

THE SALOON,

Which is lined with marble. The different nations of the world are represented by La Guerre, in six compartments. 1. French, English, and Scotch, with a portrait of the painter. 2. Spaniards. 3. Moors and Negroes. 4. Chinese and Tartars. 5. Turks. 6. Dutch and Swedes. The ceiling, also by La Guerre, represents John, Duke of Marlborough, arrested in his victorious progress by the hand of Peace; Time reminds him of his rapid flight. Over the right-hand chimney is a bust of a



Roman Consul, and at the same end of the room a Sleeping Venus, on a marble slab. Over the other chimney, a bust of Caracalla, and Cleopatra and the Asp on another marble slab. In this room are two superb China Vases.

THE GREEN DRAWING ROOM

Is next shewn to us. The tapestry represents the Battles of Dunnewert, Lisle, and Malplaquet.—Some of the figures in these battles are very expressive.—The paintings are :—

A Knight of St. John of Jerusalem. Baroccio	Offering of the Wise Men.— L. Giordano
Meleager & Atalanta. Rubens	A Holy Family. N. Poussin
The Adoration of the Shepherds. Lucca Giordano	Figures encircled with flowers. Rothenhamer
Madona & Child. N. Poussin	Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough. Romney
Figures encircled with flowers. Rothenhamer	

On the chimney-piece stands a very fine Clock, by Vulliamy. Under the windows are bronzes of Fame and Mercury. We proceed to

THE STATE DRAWING ROOM,

Which is decorated and furnished with the utmost splendour. The tapestry represents the March to Bouchain and the Siege of Bouchain. In the siege is shewn the dog which accompanied his master, Lord Cadogan, through the whole of his campaigns. The paintings are :—

<i>Over the chimney.</i> George, third Duke of Marlborough, in his Garter Robes. Romney	<i>Over the opposite door.</i> St. Laurence distributing the ornaments of the altar. Il Prete Genoese
<i>Over the first door.</i> A Fruit Piece. L. Giordano	

STATE BED CHAMBER.

The hangings and furniture of this room are of blue damask. It contains the following pictures :—

<i>Over the chimney.</i> Seneca bleeding to death and dictating to his Amanuensis. Lucca Giordano	An Architectural Piece. D. V. Delen
<i>On a panel to the right.</i> Edward VI. Holbein	The Burning of Troy. Old Franck

On a slab under the Mirror is a Young Hercules recumbent, finely sculptured. Near the bed is an elegant table which belonged to the late Queen of France. On the chimney-piece are bronzes of Hercules killing the Centaurs and the Hydra, and between them is a bust of Diana. In this room is a beautiful Ebony Cabinet.

On leaving the State Bed Room, we enter
THE LIBRARY.

This magnificent room is upwards of 183 feet long and 31 feet nine inches wide in the centre.—The books contained in it were selected with great taste and judgment by Charles, Earl of Sunderland, who married a daughter of John, Duke of Marlborough. Although this apartment is of such large dimensions, it does not contain the whole of the collection. The remainder is placed in another part of the House, and not shewn to strangers.

At the upper end of the Library is a fine marble statue of Queen Anne, by Rysbrach. In a recess on the west side is an antique statue inscribed *Julia Domna*; and lower down another of Diana and Dog. At the end is a valuable antique bust of Alexander the Great, dug from the ruins of Herculaneum. Over the first chimney is a bust of Charles, Earl of Sunderland, and another of the Emperor Adrian. Over the second chimney is a bust of Charles, Duke of Marlborough, by Rysbrach.—Over the grand marble door-case is a bust of Milo Crotonensis. In a recess is a fine bust of John, Duke of Marlborough. In this superb room is a large telescope, by Herschell, a present from King George III. to George, the third Duke of Marlborough.

The whole-length portraits are :—

Francis, Earl of Godolphin	Elizabeth, Duchess of Marlborough
John, Duke of Montague	Charles, Duke of Marlborough
Anne, Countess of Sunderland	Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough
Elizabeth, Countess of Bridgewater	John, Duke of Marlborough
The Countess Cowper	Queen Anne
The Hon. John Spencer	King William

Over the first chimney is a sea-piece of Jonah and the Whale, after Poussin : and over the second a Girl's Head, antique, and a Landscape, after Poussin.

From the Library we proceed under a piazza to
THE CHAPEL,

The most striking ornament of which is a fine Monument, by Rysbrach, to the memory of John, Duke of Marlborough, and his Duchess. They are represented with their two sons, who died young ; below is the taking of Marshal Tallard. The altarpiece is painted by Jordaens of Antwerp ; the subject, Our Saviour taken from the Cross. Over the chimney in the gallery is a painting on black marble by Allessandro Veronese. After viewing the Chapel, our conductor takes his leave of us, and we once more find ourselves opposite the North Front of the Palace.

Three miles from Blenheim, near the village of Northleigh, at a short distance from the river Evenlode, and about half a mile to the right of the turnpike road from Woodstock to Witney, is a ROMAN VILLA. In the year 1813, the Rev. W. Brown, Rector of an adjoining parish, accidentally observed several fragments of Roman bricks and tiles, which induced him to cause researches to be made on the spot where they were found. The foundations of an extensive building were soon traced, but the examination was deferred till the

year 1815, when a large room and several passages were discovered, ornamented with tesselated pavements, evidently of Roman construction. On this being communicated to the Duke of Marlborough, to whom the land belonged, his Grace gave orders for continuing the work, and caused a house to be built on the spot for the residence of a person to prevent the depredations of the antiquary, who might probably prefer seeing a part of these relics of the Romans in his own collection, to a view of them on their original site. The building appears to have been a Roman Villa, originally forming a quadrangle of about 200 feet square, and which had for ages past been entirely buried in the earth. A plan of this Villa is published by Mr. Hakewill, describing the form, dimensions, &c. of the different apartments discovered up to December, 1816.— The principal room is covered over to prevent its receiving injury by exposure to the weather, as is also a large warm bath in excellent preservation; the flues round it remain, and also the pillars of the hypocaust, and even part of the pipe which conveyed away the water. Other baths have been found in different parts of the building. The room, No. 1, in Mr. Hakewill's plan, richly merits the attention of the curious. It has a tesselated pavement, with a hypocaust under it, which clearly points out the mode of warming the apartments of the Romans. Its dimensions are 33 feet by 20.— In another covered room near this a quantity of wheat, turned black by age, is preserved, which was found in one of the apartments. Several broken articles of earthenware have been discovered, and one small urn, very little damaged. The manner of laying the tesselated pavement is clearly perceptible: it differs totally from our method of paving, and is well calculated to preserve the rooms from the dampness of the earth. A few silver and many other coins have been dug up, which are carefully preserved; the latest is a coin of the Emperor Arcadius, who died in 408. The Romans left Britain

entirely in the year 448 : therefore the remains of this building must be at least 1380 years old, and probably of much higher antiquity, as the Romans were in possession of the greater part of this country nearly 400 years.

On the banks of the Isis, about two miles from Oxford, are the remains of GODSTOW NUNNERY. It was founded towards the end of the reign of Henry I. by Editha, a lady of Winchester, and when dissolved, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was valued at £274 per annum. The remains consist chiefly of ranges of wall on the north, south, and east sides of an extensive area. Near the western extremity of the high north wall are fragments of two buttresses. There is a small building which abuts on the east and ranges along the southern side. It was probably the Chapter House of the Nuns. It is in this building that the remains of Rosamond are supposed to have been deposited, when they were removed from the choir of the Church, by order of Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1191.

NUNEHAM-COURTENAY,

The Seat of Earl Marcourt,

FIVE MILES FROM OXFORD, ON THE HENLEY ROAD TO LONDON.

THE House was built by the first Earl, but has since been much altered and enlarged (by the addition of a court of offices, &c.) according to the plans of Mr. Brown : it stands in a park of six miles and a half in circumference, well wooded, and containing nearly twelve hundred acres, in which are scenes worthy of the bold pencil of Rubens, or to be subjects for the tranquil sunshines of Claude Lorraine. The Gardens contain thirty-eight acres, and, except the Terrace and Flower-Garden, were laid out by Mr. Brown.

From the centre window of the Breakfast Room, round the south-side of the Garden, and back again, is half a mile and sixteen poles.

From the same place along the Terrace, round the hill, at the termination of it, and back again, is a mile and a furlong.

On entering the House, you pass through a vestibule, ornamented with Doric columns, and the following casts of antique statues, Mercury, Venus, Apollo, and Flora ; and ascend by an oval geometrical staircase, to

THE SALOON.

thirty feet by sixteen, and eighteen and a half high, hung with green damask : in it are the following pictures :—

Over one of the chimneys.
Susannah and the Elders. An-
nibal Caracci

Over the other.
Two Beggar Boys. Murillo

The following eight heads hang
in various parts of the room.
William, fifth Lord Paget.

Sir Peter Lely
Lady Anne Finch, daughter

of Sir Thomas Finch, first Earl of Winchelsea, wife to Sir Wm. Waller. Vandyck

George Simon Viscount Nuneham, (afterwards Earl Harcourt,) at the age of 17. Sir Joshua Reynolds

Philip, Duc de Vendome. P. Mignard

A Portrait of one of the Harcourt Family. Mirevelt

Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, when young (afterwards Bishop of Durham). Sir P. Lely

Elizabeth Vernon, wife to Henry, Earl of Southampton. C. Janssen

Agostini Barbangi, Doge of Venice, elected in 1486. Gentili Bellini

Over the centre door.

A Nymph with Cupids, repre-

senting Night. Valerio Castelli

Over the other two doors.
Aubrey Vere, the last Earl of Oxford of the House of Vere. Walker

Baron Rhynwick. Mirevelt

At one end of the room.

Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. Vandyck

Under it, The Nativity. Pietro da Pietri

At the other end of the room.

Lady Mary Tuston, daughter of John, second Earl of Thanet, and first wife of Sir William Walter, Bart. of Sarsden, Oxfordshire. Sir Peter Lely

Under it, Lord Harcourt, father of the present and late Earl. Sir Joshua Reynolds

THE ANTE-ROOM,

24 feet by 15, and 18½ high.

Over the chimney.

Louis XIV. Mignard

Under it, a Landscape & Morning and Evening. Rathbone

Over the arches.

Two Landscapes with Figures. Paul Bril

Within the left recess.

A Landscape with Figures. Swanvelt

Over it, a Landscape. K. du Jardin

On either side of it, Views of the Parish Church and of the ancient Kitchen at Stanton Harcourt. Rathbone

In the right recess.

A Landscape. G. Poussin

Over it, a Herdsman with Cattle. Karel du Jardin

On either side and below it, Views of the Domestic Chapel and of the Porter's Lodge at Stanton Harcourt. Rathbone

At one end of the room.

King William Hunting. Wotton

Under it, the four following pictures, Christ driving the Money Changers from the Temple. Bassano

Holy Family. Albano

Landscape. Morland

Small ditto. Cowden

At the other end of the room.

A Ruined Bridge. Crabbetje

Sir William Waller. Walker

A Marine Piece. Cowden

A small Landscape. Morland

A Landscape with Cattle. Roghman

Over one door.

Hon. Simon Harcourt, only son of the first Viscount. Kneller

Over the other.

Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Evelyn, Esq. of Wootton, in Surrey. Dahl

The CORRIDOR leading to the LIBRARY.

Vander Myn, the face by Princess of Orange, remaining part by himself	Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I.
Lambert, the Parliamentary General. Walker	A Lady. C. Janssen
Richard Weston, Earl of Portland, (in the reign of Chas. I.) A copy from Vandyck	A Gentleman. The same
Duke of Schomberg. Kneller	Maurice, Prince of Orange.
Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. Store	Mirevelt
A Head of one of the Harcourt Family	Two sketches of a Boar and Stag attacked by Dogs
Harley, Earl of Oxford. After Kneller	Two Portraits
	Boy with a Vase and Flowers, an Asp hanging to his Fingers. Murillo
	Kent, the Landscape Gardener, by himself

THE LIBRARY,

32 feet by 19, and 14 feet 4 inches high.

Over the chimney.	In the recess, beginning over the door on the right.
Rowe. Kneller	Cowley, Charles Lord Halifax. Old Vandergucht
On the left from the chimney.	Honourable Horace Walpole.
Mason. Doughty	Gogain
Prior. Dahl	Congreve
Gray. Vandergucht	Addison. Vandergucht
Pope, a very fine portrait.—Kneller	Dean Swift, from the original in the possession of the Earl of Laneshorough
Sir Richard Steel, Gay, and Whitehead	Over the door on the left.
Shakspeare, in crayons, taken from the original. Old Vandergucht	Otway. Riley
Evelyn, Lord Bacon, and Spencer; and Dryden, by Kneller	Left side of the bookcase.
John Phillips. Riley	Francis Beaumont
Milton, at the age of 21.—Vandergucht	On the right side.
	Ben Jonson

THE EATING ROOM,

33 feet by 24, and 18½ feet high.

The chimney-piece was designed by Stuart.

Over it.	nation robes, and the present Earl Harcourt, brother of the late Lord, in the uniform of Aide-de-Camp to the King.
The late Earl and Countess, (Elizabeth, second daughter of G. V. Vernon, first Lord Vernon,) in the coro-	Reynolds

On one side.

A large and fine Landscape, with a Water Fall. Ruysdaal : the figures by Wouvermans

Under it,—A View of part of Naples and its Bay. Gasparo Occhiali

On the other side.

Dogs and Dead Game.—Snyders

Under it,—A View of part of Rotne and the Tiber.—Occhiali

Over each door.

Portraits, by Velasquez

At the upper end of the room.

The Meeting of Ulysses and Nausicaa. S. Rosa. A present from the late Duc de Harcourt to the late Earl

On either side.

Ruins at Rome, &c. with Figures, antique Statues, Vases, &c. Paolo Panini ; painted for the late Earl

THE OCTAGON DRAWING ROOM,

Hung with scarlet cloth, 30 feet by 24, and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ high.

A Holy Family, (on one side of the chimney,) known by the name of la Madonna colla Gatta, from the Cat in one corner. Baroccio

Under it,—A Madonna and Child, a beautiful painting. Guido

The other side, a Nativity.—Bronzino

Under it,—St. John preaching in the Wilderness. Albano

On the left,—Mars, Venus, and Cupids. N. Poussin

Under it the three following.

Ruins, with Figures. F. Lauri

A Landscape, with Figures and Cattle. Berchem

A very fine ditto. Taverner

Sides of the door.

The Trinity, on a gold ground.

Andrea del Sarto

Under these,—A Hare and other Dead Game, by Fyt; from the collection of Mr. Bagnol

The Amphitheatre at Rome, and Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, both by Occhiali

A Boy building a House with Cards, by Chardin ; from the collection of Mr. Faquier: it has been engraved

A Landscape, with a decayed Cottage. Decker; one of the best of that master

Lower end.

A very large Landscape, with Cattle. Rosa da Tivoli

On either side of it.

Ruins at Rome, &c. Panini

Under these.

A Landscape. Swanvelt

Two Fruit Pieces. Michael Angelo Campidoglio

A Landscape. Claude Lorraine

Another. Ruysdaal

Christ crowned with Thorns.

Alessandro Veronese

Spring, with Four Cupids.—

F. Lauri

St Cecilia lying dead, and two Boy Angels. Dominicheno

Opposite end of the room.

Moses sweetening the Waters of Meribah. Poussin

Under it the three following.

Picture of Ruins. F. Lauri

A View on the Rhine. Vossterman

Evening, with a Shepherd and Sheep. Bamboccio

Sides of the door.

Two Views on the Rhine —

Old Griffier

A Holy Lamily. Rothenhamer

Sofonisba Augusciolo, by herself

THE GREAT DRAWING ROOM,

49 feet by 24, and 18½ feet high.

The ceiling was designed by Stuart; the chimney-piece by Paul Sandby.

At the right end of the room.

Two large and fine Landscapes by Van Artois; the Figures by Teniers

Under them the three following.

Maria, second daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, and Duchess of Gloucester. Reynolds

A Landscape, with a Cart overturning by moonlight. Rubens

A Landscape, with Figures. Both

On the left side of the chimney.

A fine picture of St. Margaret. Titian

Under it the three following.

A very fine Landscape. N. Poussin

A Landscape, with Ruins. Patel

A Landscape, by Gasparo Poussin; the Figures by Nicola

On the other side.

A Landscape, with large Figures. Francisco Bolognese

Landscape, with Figures and Cattle. Rubens or Van Uden

Ditto. Cuyp

A Moonlight on the Water. Vandermeer

Lower end of the room—Two other Landscapes, by Van Artois; the Figures in that nearest to the door, by Teniers

Under it—The Holy Family.

Le Sueur

Embarkation of Chas. II. at Scheveling, in 1660, with English and Dutch Yachts. Vandervelt

Louis XIV. on Horseback, attended by several of his Courtiers, the Prince de Condé on a dark grey horse, Vicomte de Turenne on a dun one, between him and the King. Vander Meulen

THE CORRIDOR.

Over the door.

Anne, eldest daughter of the first Lord Harcourt, wife of J. Barlow, Esq. Kneller

On the right.

William de Harcourt, Knight, son of Robert and Isabel, daughter and heir of Richard de Camvil, who brought the Manor of Stanton into the Harcourt Family

Ruins of Bodiam Castle, in Sussex

Maud, daughter of John Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, by his second wife

Queen of Henry III.

A Landscape. Gilpin

Brand Roy François, in chalk View from the seat in the Pleasure Ground at Nuneham. Repton

Sir Robert Harcourt, son of Thomas, and Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Francis

Rousseau's Monument in the Garden of Ermenonville	Portrait of Frederick, King of Prussia
Mrs. Wytham	A View of Pendley, Herts
A very ancient portrait of King Henry VI.	Christ and St. John playing with a Lamb. School of Rubens
A Group of Children. Miss C. Fanshawe	Portrait of Mrs. Paunceford
Rectory of Nuneham. Miss Fanshawe	Head, in chalk, of Sir Joshua Reynolds, when a youth, by himself
Small oval painting	A Model of Lady Charlotte Campbell, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer
Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, and widow of Sir William Atherston, wife to Sir Robert Harcourt, Knight of the Garter, from her monument in Stanton Harcourt Church	The Remains of the Castle of St. Sauveur, in Normandy, drawn from nature by the late Duo de Harcourt
Coloured Drawing of the House in which Rousseau lived, at Metiers Travers	Mary, daughter of Rd. Spencer, Esq. wife of Wm. Jennings, Esq. of Long Wittemham, Berka. Kneller
Robert Harcourt, Knight of the Bath, 1495, and Ban-naret, 1497, son of Sir John, and Anne, daughter of Sir John Norris; he was Standard-bearer to King Henry VII. at the Battle of Bosworth	A beautiful Architectural Drawing of an ancient Chimney-piece in Windsor Castle
The Queen of Navarre, in chalk	Model of Lord Nelson, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer
A Landscape. Gilpin	Under it,—Remains of the ancient Palace of Woodstock, by Lady E. Spencer
La Belle Agnes, in chalk	Michael, son of Sir Walter Harcourt
Miss Pope and Miss de Camp, in the characters of Mrs. Racket and Lady Selina Vapour. Buck	Portrait of a favourite Dog of the late Earl
Frederick, second son of Sir Simon Harcourt	A Drawing in Indian ink <i>Side of the door.</i>
Ruins of the great Hall in the Archiepiscopal Palace at Mayfield, in Sussex	Addison, in crayons
<i>Opposite side, beginning on left;</i>	A beautiful Découpage, shaded. Miss E. Fanshawe
▲ A Monument of the Earl of Harcourt	A very rare print of the Palace of Richmond. Hollar <i>Over the door.</i>
Two Drawings of the old House at Wytham	Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. Simon Harcourt. Zeeman

THE KING'S BED CHAMBER,

22 feet 4 by 20 feet 6, and 14 feet 4 inches high.

The sides of the bed.

George III. and his Queen Charlotte, by Henneman, after Gainsborough ; presents from their Majesties
Over the chimney-piece.

Simon, Lord Harcourt, Lord Chancellor, only son of Sir Philip. Kneller

On one side.

Simon, Earl Harcourt, in his Royal Robes, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ; the head by Hunter of Dublin, the figure by Doughty

On the other.

Robert, eldest son of Sir Walter Harcourt

Opposite to these,—Rebecca, daughter and heiress of Charles Samborne de Bass, wife to Simon, Earl Harcourt. Knapton

Frances, daughter of Geoffrey

Vere, fourth son of John, Earl of Oxford, wife to Robert Harcourt

At the lower end of the room.
Mary, present Countess of Harcourt, eldest daughter of William Danby, Esq. of Swinton, Yorkshire. Opie

Simon, only son of Simon, first Viscount Harcourt. Le Bel

Under these,—Anne, daughter of William, fourth Lord Paget, wife to Sir Simon Harcourt, married secondly to Sir William Waller.—Mrs. Beale

Right Hon. Sir Simon Harcourt. Mirevelt

Over one door.

Sir Philip Harcourt, eldest son of Sir Simon. Gogain
Over the other.

Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir W. Waller. The same

FIRST, or QUEEN'S DRESSING ROOM.

Over the chimney.

King James I. M. Garrard
On the left.

A Portrait of Sir F. Walsingham

Under it,—A Cottage near Corriston
On the right.

George Bussy Villiers, fourth Earl of Jersey. Brompton
Underit,—A Landscape, with Figures

Facing the window in the centre. Mary, Queen of Scots, from the original
On one side.

Wm. Henry, Duke of Gloucester, in his Garter Robes. Opie

On the other.

Mrs. Siddons, in the character of Isabella, in the Fatal Marriage. Hamilton
Each side of the cabinet.

A Sea Storm. Scott

A Landscape

Two Sea Views

Opposite the chimney.

Noah and his Family. Imperiali

On the right.

A Woman on Horseback, with several Figures and Animals. Watteau

Under, in the centre.

A Drawing of the Children in the Wood, by Miss Fanshawe

Flemish Peasants playing at nine-pins. School of Teniers
 A small Head of Madame de Maintenon. Mignard
On the left.
 A Farm Yard. Murillo
 Another Drawing of the Children in the Wood, by Miss Fanshawe
 Two Sea Pieces. Cowden
Right side of the window.
 A Nymph and Satyr. Jordaens

Under it,—A Silver Censor, a Medal, and a Pearl Necklace. Roestraeten

Left side of the window.

A Marine Piece
 The Head of Martin Luther, in chalk. Albert Durer
 A Drawing of a Pedlar Girl, by the late Queen
 Sir Philip Sydney, when a youth, painted on silver

SECOND, or KING'S DRESSING ROOM.

Over the chimney.

A Turkish Army on its march in Egypt. Wyck
On the right.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, first Duke of Dorset. Reynolds

Under it,—Mary le Pel. La Tour

A very curious ancient picture of the Court of Wards and Liveries, with portraits of the Officers, Servants, and other persons there assembled

Facing the window on the left.
 The Cascade of Terni. Orazzoni

Under it,—Lady Moyer, in the character of St. Catherine, by Mr. Beale

Mr. Edw. Hampton. Hunter
In the centre.

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough

Under it,—A Battle Piece. Wyck
On the right.

Architecture, with Figures. Viviani

Sir Samuel Moyer. Riley
 John, first Earl Spencer.—

After Gainsborough
 Henrietta Jane Speed, wife to

the Count Viry. Falconet
 Lady Spencer and Lady Palmerston, in crayons. Gardner

Bacchus and Ariadne. After Guido, by his scholar, Simon da Pesaro

Duchesse de Fontagne. Mignard

Mrs. Henrietta Hay, daughter of William Hay, Esq. of Glynburn, Sussex

The late Earl of Jersey
 Elizabeth, daughter of Simon, Earl Harcourt, wife of Sir W. Lee, Bart. of Hartwell, Bucks, by Miss Read

The Countess of Temple
Left side of the window.

Mr. Joliffe. Lely
 Under it,—Rich. Grenville, (afterwards Earl Temple.) Rosalba

Montagne. Jannet
Right of the window.

Giles, third Lord Chandos
 Under it,—Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated Actress, in Hermione, in the Winter's Tale. Pine

Erasmus. Lutterel
Over the door.

Mr. Wytham. Cornelius Janssen

THE CHURCH.

This is a beautiful building of the Ionic order, in the style of an antique temple : it was erected in the year 1764, at the sole expense of Simon Earl Hareourt, who gave the original design, which afterwards received a small alteration from Stuart.—The Altar-piece, which represents the Parable of the Good Samaritan, was designed and painted by Mason. The piece of tapestry at the west end, (which is framed like a picture,) represents the Chiefs of the Twelve Tribes of Israel at the Pass-over.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The entrance is from the path which ascends towards the Church, beneath the pediment of a Doric gate.

In our walk through this delightful Garden, the following objects present themselves :—A bust of Flora on a therm; a statue of Hebe; a Grotto, which is designed in imitation of a natural cavern. It is composed of rough stones, intermixed with spars and petrifications; its form is irregular, and the inner part receives a gloomy light from an aperture in the roof. On one side, on a piece of marble, are some lines from Milton's Comus. Near the Grotto is an elegant inscription, by Wm. Whitehead, Esq. to the memory of Walter Clerk, florist, on a long slanting stone.

From this spot there is an easy wave of the ground, with an opening into the interior part of the Garden; beyond which is a bust of Rousseau, with an inscription by Sir Brooke Boothby.

The walk then winds to the left, and we ascend a slope, on which are several single trees, to the Temple of Flora. This building is after a design of a Doric portico at Athens; and in the centre of

the back wall is a medallion of Flora, from the antique, in white marble, and an inscription from Ariosto.—Its entrance is supported on one side by the bust of Pan, with an inscription ; and on the other by that of Faunus, also with an appropriate inscription. It is placed on a gentle rise, from which there is an inclining glade, terminated at the opposite extremity of the Garden by a cinerary Urn, erected to the memory of Mason. From the Temple the path bends to the right, between large elms, and then reaches the bower, which was designed by Mr. Mason for that particular spot. On either side are busts of Venus and Apollo. Within is a cast of Cupid and Psyche.

The walk now bends to the left, when, on a bank between two beeches, is a bust of Prior. The path, as it descends from this spot, makes a bolder turn, and within a recess in the shrubbery is an urn, placed on an altar, with an inscription by Mr. Whitehead.

The Conservatory next appears ; orange trees of various kinds are planted in the ground, and, during the summer, the front, sides, and roof of the building are removed ; the back wall is covered with a trellisage, against which are planted exotic jessamines, &c. &c.

In the Park, by the side of the river Isis, stands a fine ancient building, removed from the top of the High-street, in Oxford, in the year 1787, and presented to the late Earl Harcourt by the University. It was erected as a conduit to supply the inhabitants of Oxford with water, in the year 1610, at the expense of Otho Nicholson. The water came from a spring near Hinksey.

A very pleasant way of visiting Nuneham, in fine weather, is by water. Boats of all descriptions may be had for this purpose at the Wharfs, near Christ-Church Meadow, and parties are pleasantly accommodated in the cottage, kindly erected by Earl Harcourt, at a short distance from the building before mentioned, for the reception of visitors.

In this aquatic excursion, the antiquary must not forget to call at

IFFLEY,

A village situated on the banks of the Isis, and celebrated for the antiquity of its Church. The western door of this Church has a profusion of Saxon ornament, and is surmounted by a sculptured chain, each link of which is joined together by a grotesque head, and encircles an animal or other device. Next is a large cable moulding, supported by a number of beaks issuing from curious heads. The whole produces a richness of effect, not surpassed by any building of the kind in the kingdom. On the south-side is another door also replete with rich ornaments. The arch is supported by four columns. The capitals are extremely rich, and represent a combat of centaurs, and an encounter of horsemen. The north door is of the same size as the south ; but is not so richly ornamented. In the church are a curious black marble font, and an ancient monument, also of black marble, placed near the communion table. In the church-yard stands a very ancient cross ; but its ornamental sculpture is entirely destroyed by time. Near this cross is a yew-tree, supposed to be coeval with the church. Although it is very much decayed, its external appearance is still fresh and flourishing. From a manuscript of Anthony Wood, the antiquity of Iffley Church may be in some measure ascertained. It appears that it was given, with its appertenances, by Jeffery de Clinton, to the Canons of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire ; and this Jeffery lived in the reign of William the Conqueror.

The village is a pleasant walk from Oxford, it being only two miles from that city. It is at a very short distance from the Henley road to London.

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